THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXII ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING. MARCH 15 1900—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOEMFONTEIN SURRENDERS; ROBERTS'S ENTRY TRIUMPHAL

President Steyn Leaves Hurriedly with the Burghers.

BRITISH FLAG FLOATS HIGH

Cheering Crowd Greets the English General Everywhere.

HEADQUARTERS AT STEYN'S HOME

The Occupation Took Place Tuesday at Noon, but the Dispatches Were Stopped by Imperfect Connections on the Route.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13. Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward.

General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place.

Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag, and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement.

On Monday afternoon previous to the surrender there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired.

Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the president's house and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured.

Fighting at Abraham's Kraal.

In view of the military situation the seat of government may be removed to Kroonstadt. In the fight at Abraham's kraal, the British were estimated to number 40,000 men. Their first assault was repulsed. The second assault was made on the hills to the left of the Boer position. These hills were of great strategic importance.

The burghers fought like heroes and three times repulsed masses of the British, who kept relieving their tired men. Several attempts to storm was defeated. At sundown there were not fifty yards between them. The British lost heavily. No accurate returns of the Boer loss are available.

GREAT RELIEF FELT AT LONDON

Occupation of Bloemfontein Causes Joy at Windsor.

London, March 14.—Lord Roberts's dispatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news eagerly looked for had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the war office and in the lobbies of parliament.

On the reception of the news, the queen at Windsor castle, the prince of Wales at Marlborough house, Lord Wolseley and others were immediately notified, but at 9 o'clock the war office was almost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news until tomorrow, Thursday. The appearance of the newspapers with tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there was no demonstration approaching in the remotest degree those which heralded the surrender of General Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows and orphans fund, was parading south London with bands and banners. This included a body of uniformed men representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents.

The route was hung with flags, and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally the appearance of the extra editions of the evening papers created a furore of enthusiasm among the paraders, who greeted the news with cheers and the singing of the national anthem.

At Windsor the news was received with much joy. The queen commanded that it be immediately published and she instructed her equerry, at the dinner table, to send a note to the officers of the household brigade.

The battalion was on parade at 10:15 p. m. Major St. Aubyn read her majesty's note and called for cheers for the queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

Wherever Lord Roberts's dispatch was read, his reference to the "late" President Steyn and the "late" executive was immediately fastened upon as highly significant. The lord mayor announced the news at a banquet to the masters of the city companies which was in progress at the mansion house.

It was received with great cheering, the company rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

The evening papers in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow published special editions, causing joyful demonstrations in those cities.

KIPLING WRITES FROM FRONT.

Author Paints a Picture of the Conditions Prevailing.

New York, March 14.—The first word from Rudyard Kipling since he went to South Africa will be printed in this week's issue of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Kipling cables a long account of British disloyalty, which he calls "the sin of witchcraft." The burden of his complaint is that British civil authorities in Cape Town wince at semi-treasonable acts, and to quote his own words, "the government will take care it does not pay any one to be loyal." He says:

"The loyalist on the border has his house ripped inside by Boers or rebels or both; the disloyalist's farm is respected and he supplies the enemy with food and horses and information. His risk is small. He may possibly—but not if his friends can stop it—be arrested on a charge of treason. He may be sent down country to be tried by a sympathetic jury. He hopes, and not without reason, to have his farm restored to him after he has undergone some absurdly inadequate punishment. Meanwhile, the loyalist's piano is lying wireless on the veranda; photographs of his house show the rooms as though cyclones had met to wrestle there; his flocks and herds are gone and the baby linen is lying on the dung heap. He and his family crawl into Cape Town in over-packed trains and get what consolation they can from singing 'Britons Never Shall Be Slaves' on the platform. Then do Messrs. Kruger and Steyn begin correspondence with Lord Roberts as to the atrocities committed on a virtuous population by a brutal and licentious soldiery.

The Loyalist View.

"The loyalists declare that properly handled open disloyalty could be reduced to a neglectable quantity. What, then, they demand 'is the sense of creating and propping and supporting the thing as you created and propped and supported the Transvaal till it bit you.'

"They have a certain amount of reason on their side and it may as well be set aside to defeat, to delay, to evade and nullify the working of a just punishment, at first cautiously, but later made bold by toleration, with an insolent carelessness of security, to preach sedition under guise of abject loyalty. To malign unscrupulously and to lie malignantly and with knowledge, among an ignorant people is a merry and profitable game while it endures. The players, however, do not see, or busy with their small intrigues, will not realize that for each man whose neck they save arises and yet another desiring nothing less than their necks. It is a brutal way to put it, but things are not all cream and honey in Cape Town just now, and I confess it gives me the cold creeps to watch these smooth-talking, smiling men explain to their intimates as they have explained these ten years past how this and that will be sifted down in the interest of some imperiled rebel; how help will come from here and support from another quarter and how little in any case to be feared is the British government.

"The home government is weak and of many kinds; they are present-omnipresent; they maintain intimate relations with all sides; the front and the far more important 'back front' which reigns at Pretoria."

Disloyalty Goes Unpunished.

The colonial troops see this disloyalty which the government does not punish and Mr. Kipling voices their feelings in these words:

"Now men who are used to dust in their food do not care to have it thrown in their eyes. Five, six and seven thousand miles away anxious young communities are waiting for word of their men. No detail of their doings goes unrecorded by the big dailies whose wrappers you have never opened or by the little cheap newspapers with the patent insides. Move a mixed contingent fifty miles here across country and Winnipeg, Quebec, Canterbury, Wellington, and Brisbane are also moved over, and, above that, they will write to their papers. These men's letters will be read and re-read at crossroads' stores, in railroad round houses, in wayside dossers' camps, at up-country race meetings, at little Masonic lodges, along the wharves of big exporting houses and in the sporting clubs of all the white man's world. Do you see, therefore, the long-enduring scorn, the contempt, the happy epithet spat out in a dusty camp to turn up double-leaded in a journal of 80,000 circulation on the other side of the world will not come from England? The colony will be branded by her own brethren, by the open air men who have voted regularly since their majority and who own the houses they live in. She dare not say that they have been bought by the capitalists, influenced by the press or prejudiced by their insular training. It is her own caste in punchayet that will strip the colony of her caste. She will be left with her climate and her geographical advantages, but her place and our peoples will go over to little Natal while her honor is trailed round the world at the heels of these returning horsemen. This is unjust—bitterly and cruelly unjust.

Inevitable Is Dreaded.

"I developed the forecast at some length to a South African and there are no words to paint his extreme objection to this medicine. He was quite unconsoled by the reminder that the Creuns have not recovered from the effect of a hasty hexameter of old days and that the Laodicians have 'passed into literature.' It struck him as a piece of hideous brutality for he loved his land with passion—you see she is his own land, in agony and great torture, and it cuts him to the soul that her name should be soiled. He says that she has more loyalists fighting in the field than Natal; that there are thousands of men and women, their relatives, fighting on the other side; their hearts torn in three pieces who still bide loyal. 'Is it not,' he added, 'enough that when peace comes the disloyalists will be petted and raised to honor without this last shame upon him and his?'

"There is one way out of the horror and only one. The men who have befouled the colony are known. They go abroad. No man lays a hand upon them. They have become careless in speech and this is important, indeed, at the proper time these men can be made the means of saving the colony."

PLOT TO RELEASE PRISONERS.

Bulk of Cronje People Leave for St. Helena.

Cape Town, March 14.—It has just transpired that another plot has been discovered to free the Boer prisoners at Simonstown.

The remarkable quantities of watermelons received by the prisoners aroused comment and an investigation discovered that compromising letters were contained in the melons, the writers planning the escape of the captives. Great satisfaction is felt here at the fact that transports with the bulk of the prisoners sail for St. Helena tonight.

FIGHT TO DEATH, SAYS KRUGER

Stern Boer President Sees Nothing but War Ahead.

New York, March 14.—A dispatch from President Kruger to The Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, March 13th, 8 p. m., via Berlin, says:

"The burghers will only cease fighting

Continued on Second Page.

FIRST HALF OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IS OVER

London, March 15.—4:45 a. m.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on February 9th. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13th. Thus in little over a month he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of General Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses.

It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as having passed out of existence and as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Frazer, late chairman of the Free State raad and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free States regarding the war.

It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Frazer on account of his sympathy with the uitlanders. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of the British supremacy.

It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts to learn that the Russian military attache with the Boers who was captured by the British sent the following telegram to the czar:

"I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no more."

SMYTH WANTED THE HEARING HURRIED

Colonel Livingston Was Equal to Emergency.

GOT WARM IN THE COLLAR

When He Received the Telegram from Charlotte

SHOWING THAT SMYTH WAS ANGRY

Because He Had Not Been Consulted About Atlanta Dates for the Hearings—Will Be Held Without Smyth's Presence

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 14.—(Special.)—For a time today the Atlanta hearings scheduled by the industrial commission were suspended in the air and it seemed possible that an entire change of the programme might be necessary. This was due to a misunderstanding with Mr. Smyth, of South Carolina, who is acting as the head of the sub-committee, which is now at Charlotte. At the last minute Colonel Livingston, who was to have gone to Charlotte with Messrs. Smyth and Harris, decided it would be impossible, as he wanted to remain here this week to look after the park and public building bills, and the hearings at Charlotte have accordingly been conducted by Messrs. Smyth and Harris. It was left to Colonel Livingston to fix the Atlanta dates and he arranged for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and perhaps Thursday of next week, according to the schedule telegraphed The Constitution. Today Mr. Smyth telegraphed from Charlotte that he felt he should have been consulted; that unless the Atlanta hearings were this week he would lose several days, and that his business interests would not warrant this. His telegrams were of a character to make Colonel Livingston and Senator Kyle, who is the head of the commission, pretty hot and they informed Mr. Smyth that instead of changing the dates to suit his convenience, they and Commissioner Ratchford would be on hand at Atlanta. These hearings will begin on Monday morning, the 19th, at half-past 10 o'clock at the Kimball house, with Senator Kyle presiding.

Howard on the Philippines.

Will the permanent retention of the Philippine islands be a paying investment for this country in any possible view of the case?

Congressman Howard, of the eighth district, discussed this question in all its bearings in the house today and the result was a speech that takes very high rank in the multitude of speeches that have been delivered in both houses of congress since this important question first presented itself. It was a speech that is sure to attract wide attention throughout the country because it presents the plans of the great question which most interests the great majority of the American people. Mr. Howard, who is a member of the foreign affairs committee, has found time to study not only the international bearings of the problem, but every possible aspect of the commercial side. He discussed it from a purely business standpoint, without any suggestion of party or politics.

Proceeding on the theory that the people want to know what there can be in it for them, he went into details concerning the commercial possibilities of permanent retention, the conclusions reached being that to possess the islands would be of no value in securing the trade of the orient; that in themselves there was no possibility of anything like adequate return for the outlay involved in securing and retaining the islands, even with continuous peace; and that, in short, the game, from a purely business standpoint, is not worth the candle.

The speech deals in figures and the argument is so closely connected that it is impossible to present a synopsis that will do justice to it. The speech made an excellent impression, stamping the speaker as a close student of practical questions as well as problems of international law and is regarded by the democratic leaders as one of the most valuable contributions that have been made to this highly interesting and important discussion.

Fight Over Waynesboro Office.

There is a hard fight on over the Waynesboro postoffice which is attracting a good deal of attention at the postoffice department, because it brings the colored bosses of Georgia in direct conflict with a number of the leading white men of Burke county. The principal candidates for the office are Messrs. Sweeney and Berrien.

As the story goes, Berrien, who is a prominent citizen, was the favorite with all elements up to the time when he refused to meet the demands of Lyons, Deveaux and Rucker, the colored leaders of the party—with apologies to Bill Pledger—and who said he must put a negro in as assistant postmaster. Had he made that agreement Mr. Berrien could have had the place without opposition. But he refused. Now these antagonistic elements are supporting Mr. Sweeney, and it is the understanding that he has agreed to put in the negro assistant. The facts are being impressed upon the postmaster general, who has become pretty sick of the negro postmaster idea, but the political influences back of Sweeney may land him. An appointment is expected within a day or two. It is understood the fourth assistant postmaster general, Mr. Bristow, favors Sweeney.

Judge Griggs has been unable to be in attendance upon the house much during the past few days, owing to the illness of his mother and Mrs. Griggs. Both of them are down with the grip.

Congressman Brantley has been confined to his room at the Riggs for a couple of days, but he is better.

GERMAN FLAG IS OVER APIA.

Dr. Self Is Now Governor of the Island.

Auckland, N. Z., March 15.—Advices from Samoa, dated March 1st, report the German flag was hoisted at Apia in the presence of the treaty officials and of Mataafa and Tamasese, Dr. Self, president of the municipality, is governor. Herr Knippling, formerly vice consul at Sydney, will act as chief judge and vice governor.

A public reconciliation took place at the flag hoisting between Mataafa and Tamasese. The supreme court, the municipal council, the municipal magistracy and the consular courts were abolished. The laws will remain in force as at present. The natives are all quiet and waiting news from Germany as to the form of government.

PRESIDENT WILL COME SOUTH.

Notwithstanding Denials Preparations Are Being Made.

Thomasville, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Despite rumors to the contrary and official denials, it is an assured fact that President McKinley will come to Thomasville for a vacation the latter part of this week or early next week. This information is obtained from a source which is considered thoroughly reliable. The president will visit Mr. Mel Hanna at his beautiful home here, which is being fitted up for the president's reception. Mrs. McKinley will come with the president, as well as other members of his official household.

It is not definitely known the extent of the proposed visit, but it will be long enough for the president to get a thorough and much needed rest from his official duties. It could not be learned whether Senator Hanna will accompany the president or not, though it is probable that he will. So far as can be learned this visit has no political significance, though the time selected corresponds with the time of the visit of Governor McKinley, of Ohio to Mr. M. A. Hanna in the spring of 1896, when the home of Mr. Hanna was the mecca of the republican politicians of the United States and which resulted in McKinley delegations from the south to the St. Louis convention.

ROBERTS SAYS HE HAS REACHED BLOEMFONTEIN BY HELP OF GOD

LONDON, March 14.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts's dispatch to the war office announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:



LORD ROBERTS.

"Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazer, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary of the late government, the Landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices:

"The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial reception."

The above dispatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7:30 p.m., Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraph's not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

FRANKFORT IS QUIET AGAIN.

Kentucky Capitol Takes On a Peaceful Appearance.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—The departure of the legislature from the state capitol today has given the city a more quiet appearance than it has had at any time in the last two months. No new warrants in connection with the Goebel assassination were issued.

Gabriel Taul, the Breckinridge county suspect, was arraigned before Judge Moore, but was dismissed, there not being sufficient evidence against him to even hold him as a witness.

COMES TO GET HIS FORTUNE.

G. U. Cooper, of Scotland, Inherits $22,000,000.

New York, March 14.—Among the passengers that arrived today from Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic was George N. Cooper, of Elgin, Scotland, heir to half the estate of $50,000,000 left by George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago. Mr. Cooper was accompanied by Mrs. Cooper, who also inherited a share of the estate.

Mr. Cooper shares with J. H. Smith, the "silent man of Wall street," the entire fortune, after a few minor legacies are paid. In all probability he will receive more than $22,500,000. He was a lifelong friend of the old millionaire, although much younger.

CLERKS FOR BIG CONVENTION.

Sub-Committee Decides on a Number of Places.

Chicago, March 14.—The sub-committee of the democratic national committee to make preliminary arrangements for the Kansas City convention will recommend the following names for action by the national committee, which is slated to meet the day before the convention:

Principal reading clerk, Charles R. Hampton, Petoskey, Mich.

Assistant reading clerks, Lem J. Smith, Artman, Col.; J. H. Gillespie, Burlington, Ia.; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kan.

McKINLEY SIGNS THE MEASURE

Financial Bill Became Law at 10 O'Clock Yesterday.

Washington, March 14.—At 1:14 o'clock this afternoon the president affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the white house about five minutes before that time and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the president, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compared with care, affixed his signature to it.

At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been pased by congress had been approved on the 14th of each month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill, the president used a new gold pen and holder, which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

A CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

Sheldon Defines His Politics at Daily Conference.

Topeka, Kas., March 14.—In The Capital tomorrow morning an editorial by Mr. Sheldon will lead the first page.

Rev. Sheldon today omitted from his paper all the usual cards of fraternal societies. When at the daily conference with special correspondents he was asked why he had taken this action, Mr. Sheldon remarked that he was not prepared to say. He declared, however, that he is a friend of life insurance which is a feature of fraternal societies.

He said also that he did not indorse the sentiment or principle of all the articles that he puts in the paper or consents to be used. He was asked if he approved the article in this morning's paper treating of the growth of socialism in Massachusetts.

"Not all of it," he replied.

"Are you a socialist?"

"You must use my own term. If you will say 'Christian socialist,' I am."

"What is a Christian socialist?"

"It is one who applies the teachings of the sermon on the mount to his daily life."

Asked if he liked editorial work, he said that was of no public concern.

ATLANTA SECURES BIG MANUFACTORY

$500,000 Machine Plant Will Be Located Here.

PLANS ARE NOW COMPLETE

Large Amount of Capital Stock Was Taken Yesterday.

NORTHERN CAPITAL IS INTERESTED

Textile Machinery for Cotton Mills Will Be Manufactured by the New Mill Which Will Have Yearly Output of $3,500,000.

Atlanta is to have, inside of four months at the very farthest, a magnificent plant for the manufacture of cotton mill machinery, with a capital stock of $500,000.

Of this amount $100,000 will have been raised in Atlanta by tomorrow morning. Of the remaining $400,000, $350,000 has already been pledged by large English and New England capitalists who have had the matter of locating such a plant in Atlanta under consideration for some months. Of the $100,000 which will be raised by Atlanta men, $27,500 was raised yesterday afternoon at a meeting of prominent business men in the rooms of the Atlanta Business Men's League.

When it is stated that the annual output in machinery of the plant will be valued at $3,500,000, and that of this amount it is expected that the cotton mills of the south will purchase fully 75 per cent yearly, some idea of the great value of the plant can be gained.

Without doubt this investment is the most important that has been inaugurated in Atlanta in years. It is confidently expected that the establishment of such a plant will simply mean the nucleus of many similar industries which will go to make Atlanta one of the most important cities of industry, not only in the south, but in the whole country.

The name of the company which will establish the plant will be the Southern Textile Machinery Company. It will be one of the finest and most completely equipped plants of the kind in this country and will give employment to fully 250 skilled mechanics, who will draw weekly wages ranging from $15 to $25. The plant will be fitted out with the finest of machinery for the exclusive manufacture of the various expensive parts which go into the cotton mills of the country.

It will be the only plant of the kind in the south—in fact, the only industry of the kind south of Providence, R. I.

Atlanta secures this magnificent industry in the face of fierce competition from other cities throughout the south, and her success is due to the efforts primarily of the Atlanta Business Men's League, coupled with the public spirit and enterprise of her citizens and the manifest advantages that the city possesses in point of railroad facilities and location.

Other towns that were considered are Richmond, Charlotte and Birmingham. Each made a strong bid for the plant.

Origin of the Movement.

The movement which has culminated so successfully had its origin some weeks ago when President Charles A. Collier, of the Atlanta Business Men's League, suggested the establishment of a $1,000,000 cotton mill. Several meetings were held looking to the accomplishment of this plan, but the various committees appointed to take the matter up had their attention directed to the greater advantages of a plant for the manufacture of textile machinery. H. G. McKerrow, of Boston, an extensive importer of English textile machinery, was at this time considering just such a plan. He entered into a correspondence with Secretary T. H. Martin, of the Atlanta Business Men's League, with the result that he finally came south for the express purpose of talking with Atlanta's business men concerning the matter. At a meeting of business men held in the Business Men's League last Friday he was present and outlined his plan. This, in brief, was that if Atlanta would raise $100,000 he would guarantee the remaining $400,000 and the location of the plant in this city.

The meeting was altogether one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Atlanta and it was decided to take the matter up at once with a definite view of securing the plant. With this in view, Mr. McKerrow was invited to attend a meeting which was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Atlanta Business Men's League.

What Was Done Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting was remarkable not only for the great enthusiasm manifested, but for the large attendance of representative business men and capitalists.

The meeting was called to order at 4 o'clock. Those present were: Hugh T. Inman, A. B. Steele, George Winship, J. J. Spalding, T. B. Neal, Marion Jackson, J. W. Pope, W. A. Hemphill, Oscar Elsas, J. F. Beck, Joseph M. Brown, Samuel Carter, D. Woodward, J. W. English, W. L. Peel, W. Woods White, George Sciple, Lee Douglas, Forrest Adair, Jack Adair, Dr. J. R. Hopkins and Hoke Smith. Also in attendance were H. G. McKerrow, of Boston, and Frank Leak, of Philadelphia, a large cotton mill owner of that city.

Chairman Hugh T. Inman called the meeting to order, outlining briefly the work that had already been accomplished by a committee which had been ap-

pointed to look into the matter. This committee, he said, was ready with a favorable report that Atlanta subscribe to $100,000 of the necessary capital stock of $500,000 toward the establishment in this city of a cotton mill machinery plant.

He said that he was thoroughly convinced that the plan was one of the best that had ever been suggested; that such a plant would not only pay handsomely, but would be of great importance to the city in many respects. He then called on Mr. McKerrow for an outline of his general plan.

Mr. McKerrow Outlines Plan.

Mr. McKerrow outlined in a succinct and forcible manner his plan. During his remarks he was listened to with the closest attention and interest. He said:

"Estimating the growth of the cotton spindleage in the southern states, based on the last eight years, at 750,000 spindles per annum, the annual value of the class of machinery it is proposed to build is about $3,750,000, to say nothing of the possibility of business in the northern states and foreign countries, by reason of the reduced cost of manufacture, caused by lower cost of raw material, and a machine shop more modern and up to date in its equipment than any other in this country.

"Even if this large market were to abate its value, the providing of spare parts and supplies for the machinery already running, all of which now has to be obtained with great loss of time and money, from New England, would in itself constitute a large and profitable branch of the business.

"Every well managed mill figures on laying aside sufficient of its profits, to be able to renew its machinery plant every decade.

"It is proposed in the present enterprise to build, at first, revolving top flat cards and drawing frames.

"It is proposed to establish at some central point in the southern states, preferably in the neighborhood of Atlanta, Ga., a machine plant for the production of high-class textile machinery. This plant is to be equipped with the latest shop systems and most improved automatic machine tools as developed both in this country and in England, and covering all the recent advances toward a reduced cost of manufacture and the unlimited duplication of parts.

"It is thought that the time for the establishment of such a plant is peculiarly ripe, as the great growth of cotton manufacturing in the south has shown, not only what the present value of that region is, in this direction, but what the future may and probably will be.

"Today, on conservative estimations, there are at least 5,000,000 cotton spindles in the thirteen southern states, south of Delaware. By the same authorities, it is estimated that at the end of 1900, there will be 7,000,000 cotton spindles in this region.

"For the machinery supply of this enormous market, there is no creative cotton machine plant nearer than Providence, R. I., and the anomalous condition is presented of machine shops located in New England, drawing a large portion of their raw material, iron, coal, coke, etc., from the southern middle states and the south, for conversion into machinery, to be shipped south.

South Buys Heavily.

"Today from 50 to 75 per cent of the orders on the books of the leading northern cotton machine shops are from southern mills.

Following Mr. McKerrow's statement, he was asked a number of questions by those present, all of which he answered in a clear and satisfactory manner. He stated that his preference was for Atlanta, and that if $100,000 were raised in this city he would guarantee $350,000 at the north. As to the management of the plant, that was a matter which would have to be decided later.

Committee Is Appointed.

On motion of J. J. Spalding Chairman Inman appointed a committee of seven to secure subscriptions to stock. This committee is as follows: J. J. Spalding, J. W. Pope, R. F. Maddox, W. A. Hemphill, Oscar Elsas, Samuel Carter and T. H. Martin.

Large Amount Raised.

Although no formal application for subscriptions was made at yesterday's meeting, nearly one-third of the necessary amount was subscribed by those present. Following is a list of those who have signified their intention of taking stock:

H. T. Inman	$10,000
J. W. English	5,000
Hoke Smith	5,000
T. B. Neal	2,500
W L. Peel	2,500
W. A. Hemphill	2,500
Total	$27,500

The committee will doubtless secure the remaining $72,500 in a few hours this morning.

Mr. McKerrow Talks.

Mr. McKerrow said to a Constitution reporter after the meeting:

"I regard this as one of the most important steps industrially Atlanta has ever taken. The results will be illimitable. If everything is favorable we ought to begin work in a few months on the plant."

"This is what is needed, and is what is inevitable, to complete the line of industries that the south has identified herself with in the last few years. This is what is required to enable her to stand foursquare in the face of all the manufacturing world; the producer of her own iron, coal and coke; the grower of her own cotton; the manufacturer of that cotton into yarns and cloth, and finally, the builder of the appliances she requires for this purpose.

"This, gentlemen, is the proposition I have to make, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions as to details you may wish to ask."

Mr. McKerrow will leave Atlanta today, but will return Friday for another conference.

Frank Leak, of Philadelphia, who was an interested attendant of the meeting, addressed those present in a few brief words. He said that while he had no direct interest in the matter that he thought the establishment of such a plant would be an epoch-making step for Atlanta.

LOVE-CHARMS.

The love-charm still lingers, the last link to the old days of ignorance and superstition when charms were believed to be powerful to cure disease and defeat death. The day of charms is gone, although some sweet miss now and again procures a love charm, not knowing that the greatest love charm of all is the beauty of perfect health. And this charm is in reach of every woman. When from the drains caused by feminine disorders, girls lose the beauty of form and fairness of face which men admire, they may cure the trouble and renew strength and beauty by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It overcomes all the ills peculiar to women. It imparts strength to delicate organs, stops the drains that sap vitality, restores the color to the cheek and roundness to the form. It brings health back and health itself is beauty. It is impossible for the face to be fair or the figure shapely if there are pains, irregularities, displacements, drains, or weakness in the organs of womanhood.



"I had female weakness very badly," writes Mrs. O. S. Adams, of Fargo, Cass Co., N. Dak. "I had to be in bed part of the time. I was tired all the time, could not do my housework; had fainting spells, nervous headache, backache and pain in my left side, when I would lie down; had pains and aches all over. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and had not taken two bottles when I was able to be around again and to do my work, with no pain. I am now feeling better than for many years."

Don't you want a reliable doctor book? By sending 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to cover cost of mailing *only*, you will get by return mail a free copy of his great book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," illustrated. 1008 pages, in paper-covers. Cloth bound, 31 stamps.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

SENATORS CAUCUS ON PORTO RICO

House Bill Appropriating $2,000,000 Will Be Passed

FOR THE RELIEF OF PEOPLE

Then the Question of Government for Island Will Come Up.

CAUCUS LASTED OVER THREE HOURS

Considerable Discussion Over the Tariff Proposition—Will Be Delayed for Present—Seven Senators To Consider the Matter.

Washington, March 14.—The republican senators in caucus today reached a partial agreement on the Porto Rican legislation. The house bill appropriating $2,000,000 is to be taken up and passed immediately. The bill for a civil government of the island is to be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible and the tariff bill is to be delayed for the present, while a committee of seven senators, to be selected by Chairman Allison, is to try to compromise differences on the revenue bill and secure a measure which republican senators generally can support. This partial agreement was reported after a caucus lasting from 2 until 5:30 o'clock.

The temper of the debate today was much milder than that of yesterday. As soon as it was generally understood that the tariff features of the legislation were to be postponed the discussion reverted to the governmental features of the bill and upon this subject the time was mostly spent. Senators opposed to a tariff on Porto Rican products said that there would not be the least objection to passing the government bill.

Senator Elkins favored leaving not only the question of revenues, but the government of the island as well, to the president. He thought the island would be much better off under military rule for the next two years.

Senator Foraker said that the question of dealing with the islands was before congress and he for one thought congress should act. The committee on Porto Rico had given a great deal of time to the subject and felt sure the bill prepared would meet all emergencies.

There was general unanimity as to the wisdom of providing for immediate action on the $2,000,000 relief proposition, the opinion of all senators being that that measure should be passed for humane reasons.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressed himself as firmly convinced that the principle of a protective tariff in the interest of the industries of the United States should be sustained in whatever was done.

GOMEZ TALKS WITH ROOT.

CUBAN LEADER SAYS NO REFORM IS NEEDED.

Inference Is That Root Came on Wild-Goose Chase To Intervene Where Good Laws Exist.

Havana, March 14.—In the discussion today, Gualberto Gomez publishes an interview he has had with Secretary Root. In the course of the conversation he assured Mr. Root that there was no necessity for law reform.

Mr. Root replied: "How about the many untried and innocent prisoners detained in your jails?"

To this Senor Gomez answered: "That was not due to the law but to bad administration and to the bad arrangements for working the courts when the Cubans got control."

Replying to another question, Secretary Root said that the period of intervention would be brief, and that everything done in the way of changing law would be carefully weighed.

Senor Gomez, referring to the elections, told Mr. Root that the interval from April 11th to May 1st was very short for making the necessary arangements.

With regard to municipalities, Secretary Root agreed with Senor Gomez to the principle of autonomy.

Senor Gomez then asked when the national convention would meet. Mr. Root replied:

"It is impossible for me to say as to that. It is not known yet how the municipal elections will turn out, and these will be a sort of index as to the state of preparedness of the country for self-government.

"The country, considering previous conditions is as appropriate as could be expected, but the Cubans have not been allowed to make the attempt."

Secretary Root: "The administration is virtually in the hands of the Cubans. Out of 400 employees in the custom's service, only four are Americans. The people of the United States desire that the Cubans should learn all they can about self-government in order to take over the country."

Senor Gomez: "Although the Cubans are filling public offices, they do not have any ultimate authority. All this really resides in the military representatives of the intervening government."

Secretary Root: "The new municipalities will have powers of their own."

Continuing, Mr. Root said: "Many mistakes have been made and no government is perfect. The Cubans will be fit to govern themselves after a proper experience."

FOLLO WHOUSE

NEGRO ASSAULTS WHITE GIRL.

He Escaped but a Search Is Being Made for Him.

Mobile, Ala., 14.—The Mobile police have been notified by the authorities of Fairford, Washington county, to arrest a negro, Daniel Lockett, who assaulted a young white girl of that place last night. The girl was so brutally treated that she was at last accounts unconscious. The whole countryside has been searched, but the negro has escaped. He is twenty years old, dark ginger color, smooth face, five feet six inches high, clad in brown overalls and jumper and black hat.

First Union President Dies.

New York, March 4.—James Smith, first president of the Telegraphers' Union, and an inventor of telegraphic devices, died today at his home in this city, aged sixty-four years.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

ANTIPODAL VIEWS ON TARIFF ISSUE

Senators Teller and Turner Argue in the Senate.

BOTH OPPOSE THE TARIFF

Difference as to the Constitution Extending Over Island.

CONGRESS IS SUPREME, SAYS TELLER

Colorado Senator Takes the Position That Constitution Cannot Extend Over Porto Rico.

Washington, March 14.—Two arguments were presented today in which directly opposite positions were taken by the two senators. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, in a brief speech, maintained that the constitution could not extend over territory acquired by the United States, while Mr. Turner, of Washington, elaborately contended that the constitution embraced the acquired territory the very moment the United States took permanent possession of it.

Mr. Teller held that this government could make the outlying territory into states or could hold it as colonies as it saw fit; while Mr. Turner maintained that the United States could not hold colonies or dependencies.

Aside from the constitutional questions, the two senators were in practical agreement. Both were opposed to the pending bill and both objected to any of the insular territory becoming a part of the United States or any of its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

Soon after the senate convened President Pro Tem. Frye announced his signature to the bill fixing the standard of value of money of the United States. The measure then went to the president for his signature.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, who began yesterday a speech on the Porto Rican bill, yielded the floor to Mr. Teller, of Colorado, who expected to leave for Cuba tonight. Mr. Teller said the constitutional questions involved in the discussion of the pending bill had been thoroughly elaborated and discussed, but he believed them of sufficient importance to be further considered. His purpose today was to say in a general way that he had no doubt of the power of the government to govern the possessions it had acquired. Mr. Teller declared he could find ample authority for legislation relating to our insular possessions—authority not derived from the constitution.

Porto Rico Not Wanted.

"I do not want to make Porto Rico and the Philippines a part of the United States, and I do not want to make their inhabitants citizens of the United States," said Mr. Teller.

He added that the relation he would establish between the United States and the acquired territory was entirely consistent with the history and traditions and principles of this country. If he had time, he believed he could prove that the fathers of the country contemplated the acquisition and the holding of colonies by the United States.

"If anybody," he continued, "can show a better way out of the trouble than the holding of the possessions we have acquired, I am willing to consider it.

"I would a great deal rather make Porto Rico and the Philippines colonies or provinces than to make them states. We do not want the inhabitants of those islands to be made citizens of the United States. That is what this bill does. If there were nothing else against it, that alone would induce me to vote against it."

Mr. Teller said he considered all possible and reasonable advantages and benefits to be extended to these people, but he would not have them participate in the election of a president of the United States, nor would he give them representation in congress.

Tariff Depends on Relations.

The tariff question involved in the pending measure, Mr. Teller said, depended for solution wholly upon the relation of the inhabitants of the islands to the United States. If they were citizens we could not legally or constitutionally levy a tariff on their products; if they are not citizens, then this government might do as it saw fit about levying a duty on those products. The latter view raised only a question of policy. If Porto Ricans were not citizens of the United States then they had no right to demand that they be given free trade with the United States.

Mr. Teller reiterated his own opinion that the people in the insular islands are not now citizens of the United States. Continuing Mr. Teller said:

I have no patience with a senator who holds that we shall do the same thing in Porto Rico as we do in the Philippines, or that we must be bound to afford the Philippines the same legislation we give Porto Rico. The questions of the treatment of Porto Rico and the treatment of the Philippines are entirely different and distinct. The great question is how we can do justice to the inhabitants of those islands and to ourselves at the same time. Bad as this bill is, it is infinitely better than anything the people of Porto Rico ever had before.

After deprecating "the newspaper clamor," which, he said, indicated that the United States was about to take some illiberal and unjust advantage of the Porto Ricans, Mr. Teller concluded with the statement that the bill as presented was an incongruous proposition and he had little hope of its being materially improved before its enactment.

Turner Takes Different View.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, then resumed his discussion of the Porto Rican measure. Taking up the line of his argument where he dropped it yesterday, he continued the citation of constitutional authorities in support of the contention that the constitution followed the flag into all territory acquired by the United States with the idea of being held permanently.

Mr. Turner challenged any senator to produce a decision of the supreme court holding it to be necessary that the constitution should be extended by act of congress over the conquered territory or the constitution did not extend ex proprio vigore over such territory.

OVERTURES ARE NOT IN PLACE

President's Offer to Salisbury Promptly Turned Down.

McKINLEY IS DISSATISFIED

No More Attempts for Peace Will Be Made Soon.

TEXT OF REPLY NOT MADE PUBLIC

Salisbury's Answer Has Been Transmitted to Adelbert Hay at Pretoria, and Will Cause Much Disappointment There.

Washington, March 14.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from Presidents Kruger and Steyn which was transmitted through our government was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Hay, through Mr. White, our charge at London. As already indicated in the London dispatches, the answer is a declination of the appeal.

It has been transmitted to Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, who will submit it to the two presidents. This marks the end of the first overtures toward peace. It is believed here, however, that another effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though recourse may be had to some other agency than the United States.

The president has decided that it is not proper at this time to make public the text of the communications which have passed between Pretoria, London and Washington relative to peace negotiations. Therefore, the Allen resolution adopted by the senate calling for the correspondence must remain unanswered for the present, though there is reason to believe the cause for maintaining secrecy on this point will soon disappear.

It is stated, however, that the press dispatches have indicated the salient features of the correspondence with sufficient accuracy and about the only omission, so far as can be learned, was the failure to develop the fact that the appeal of the Boer government that the United States might be allowed to intervene was accompanied by an earnest expression by the president of his willingness to do anything in his power to bring about the termination of the war, which he hoped might be attained. Lord Salisbury's reply, while firmly declining the request of the Boer government, conveyed his appreciation of the commendable sentiments which inspired the president's utterances.

Inasmuch as there appears to be some confusion in the public mind respecting the various efforts made by the Boers to end the war, it may be stated that this particular correspondence, passing through the state department, was separate and apart from the note addressed by Presidents Kruger and Steyn to nearly all the continental powers believed to be in sympathy with their cause and was also distinct from the appeal addressed directly to Lord Salisbury by the two presidents, which, with his lordship's answer, formed the subject of the communication made yesterday by him to parliament.

The Grip Cure That Does Cure.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE SURRENDER OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Continued from First Page.

with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our line of defense on our own soil.

"The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."

JOHANNESBURG IS MINED.

Boer Mining City Will Be Destroyed Before Given Up.

New York, March 15.—Montagu White confirms the rumors that the Boers will utterly destroy Johannesburg if forced to do so. Pretoria could not be defended, he says, if Johannesburg were permitted to remain.

CAPE TOWN DEMONSTRATION.

Evacuation of Bloemfontein Creates Enthusiasm.

Cape Town, March 14.—A great popular demonstration took place here on the receipt of the news that Bloemfontein had been occupied by the British. All the church bells were rung and a procession headed by the union jack went to the government house, where Sir Alfred Milner made his acknowledgments.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ON STAGE.

Climbed Over Box To Serve Paper on Frederick Warde.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14.—A deputy sheriff climbing over the stage from a box during the performance of the first act in "The Lion's Mouth," to serve an attachment in a suit against Frederick Warde, the actor, was a novel scene witnessed at a local opera house at today's matinee performance. The deputy secured service on Mr. Warde while another deputy attached the box office receipts. They had been unable to gain entrance through the stage door. The attachment suit was started by Carl Smith, of Chicago, whose stage name is Carl Smith Searle, to recover $744 alleged back salary.

PLACES OF FASHION RAIDED BY POLICE

New York in the Throes of Moral and Legal Reform.

SHERRY'S ORCHESTRA STOPS

Officers Enter the Imperial Cafe and Stops the Music.

NO ORCHESTRA WITHOUT LICENSE

Tenderloin Station Officers Do the Work—Several Orchestras Sent Home.

New York, March 14.—The police carried out their threat tonight and arrested the proprietors of most of the fashionable restaurants, including the proprietor of the Imperial hotel, on the charge of having music in their restaurants without a concert hall license. The police also visited such places as the Hotel Majestic, the Marie Antoinette, the St. Andrew and the Empire and ordered that the music be stopped.

Intense indignation was manifested by some of those who came under the severe hand of the police tonight and they were enraged that they should be arrested in the same class with offenders like the proprietors of the Tivoli, the Bohemia, the Cairo cafe and other places of similar reputation.

The manager of Sherry's was compelled to send his musicians home owing to the fact that he did not have a concert hall license. The Waldorf-Astoria has a concert hall license and the merry strains of music were heard in that vicinity throughout the evening.

The managers of the Buckingham, the Savoy and the Netherlands, all on Fifth avenue, also received notice to stop their orchestras until they secured licenses and they complied with this order.

This action was taken by the police after a consultation with Inspector Thompson and several captains at the Tenderloin station. Detectives were sent out about 7 o'clock during the busy hour at the restaurants and they brought back a number of prisoners. The prisoners gave bail promptly and were outspoken in their denunciation of the action of the police as were the patrons of the restaurants.

Captain Donahue, of the West Forty-Seventh street police station, sent out his men to stop all music, but they made no arrests. The restaurants in the precinct had to get along without orchestras. The same treatment was served out to all the prominent restaurant proprietors in the uptown districts.

A summons was served on Michael Shanley to appear before a magistrate and explain why he permitted music in his restaurant on Tuesday night.

HAGUE AGREEMENT FAILED.

No Government Has Taken Steps Toward Ratification.

Washington, March 14.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that The Hague conference has resulted in complete failure and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected.

The basis for this view is the fact that up to this moment no notice has been received that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there. The treaties themselves require such ratification. Only one of the three treaties has been ratified by the United States senate and even in that case the formalities have not been carried to completion.

PEFFER TOO TIRED OF LIFE.

Suicide of Son of Former Senator of Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14.—J. Sherman Peffer, son of W. A. Peffer, former United States senator from Kansas, was found dead in bed in a rooming house in Eighth street this afternoon. On the bureau was found a box that had contained morphine and a note reading:

"Father—I don't like to do what I am doing, but I am tired."

In the dead man's pockets were found several typographical union working cards. He was about thirty years of age and was a linotype operator. He was not known to be despondent.

Congressional Convention Splits.

Effingham, Ill., March 14.—The democratic congressional convention here today resulted in a split and the nomination of two candidates—J. B. Crowley and A. J. Hunter.

The Business Man and the Business Maid

the worker of sturdy appetite, the school boy, the busy housewife should have

Uneeda Biscuit

They add a new significance to the lunch basket, a new delight to every meal. Better now than ever. The more you eat, the better you'll like them. And

Uneeda Jinjer Wafer

too. Packed in the wonderful air tight carton. Owned exclusively by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people as regularly and surely as the spring of the year rolls around. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world.

The many letters we frequently publish are only samples from thousands of testimonials in our files and coming in daily. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula,	*Salt Rheum,*
Scald Head,	*Boils, Pimples,*
All kinds of Humor,	*Psoriasis,*
Blood Poisoning,	*Rheumatism,*
Catarrh,	*Malaria, etc.*

All of which are prevalent at this season and in their milder forms are generally called "Spring Humors."

"Large swellings came on my boy's neck under his ears. In the spring they grew worse, extended down to the collar bone, and finally became a large scrofula sore. My brother had been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it had also cured one of my other children of a bad case of salt rheum. I therefore began giving Hood's to this boy for scrofula, and in a short time the sore commenced to heal from the inside and it continued until now a slight scar is the only trace. As for myself I was weak and tired and it was an effort for me to keep about. When I got Hood's for my little boy I began taking it myself and in a short time I gained rapidly in health and strength and have since done my work with more ease than ever before since I can remember." MRS. DAN MAXFIELD, North Londonderry, New Hampshire.

It effects such cures as this by virtue of its peculiar curative power, found in no other medicine. It is peculiar to itself—the best Spring Medicine that money can buy.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

BOLTERS AGREE TO HOLD ALOOF

Scattered Ranks of Gold Party in Session Yesterday.

OBJECT TO MANY THINGS

So Called National Democrats, 200 Strong, Spurn Bryan.

DEATH RATTLE AT INDIANAPOLIS

As Much Objection Is Found to the Republican Party as to the Democratic.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—In answer to an invitation sent out to gold democrats of the city and state about 200 assembled tonight and talked over what was best for the party to do in the coming campaign. In explaining the purpose of the meeting James L. Keach, as chairman, said it was the object to find out from the leading members of the party whether or not they would support Mr. Bryan, as had been reported. The following resolutions were adopted:

"We, democrats of Indiana, who in 1896 opposed the Chicago platform, hereby resolve:

"1. We affirm our continued belief in the principles of the platform adopted in 1896 by the national democratic party and assert our sincere loyalty to the same.

"2. All that has been done and that is now being done by those who supported Bryan in 1896 points to the readoption of the Chicago platform and the renomination of Mr. Bryan.

"We oppose with all our strength the assaults made by the Chicago platform of 1896 on individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence and integrity of the federal judiciary, the authority of the president to enforce the laws and to denounce its advocacy of the radically wrong and fundamentally dangerous demand for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver and gold by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1, and its repudiation, at the instigation of republican and populist allies of the democratic doctrine, of tariff for revenue only.

"There will be no compromise with those who propose to support Mr. Bryan or any other candidate on the Chicago platform.

"3. Recent events lead us to fear that the continuance in power for another four years of the republican party, under its present masters, with its centralizing policies, protective tariff legislation and capitalistic tendencies, would be disgraceful and calamitous and, above all, the people of the United States cannot safely tolerate even a suggestion that the inhabitants of any of our territory are not entitled to the right of trial by jury, to the benificent protection of the writ of habeas corpus, to the freedom of religion, to the personal liberty guaranteed by the constitutional prohibition against slavery, or to any one of those sacred rights of persons and property which are guaranteed to all, not only by the express words of the constitution, but by those fundamental principles of liberty on which our whole system of government rests.

"4. We, therefore, earnestly call to the leaders of the national democratic party, who led the fight in 1896 for good government and national honor, to give immediate and serious consideration to the present ominous condition of affairs and request them to take such action by organization or otherwise as may in their wisdom seem necessary and most appropriate to meet the emergencies now confronting all who love their country and who desire that this government shall be a government of the people, by the people and for the people and as such shall not perish from the earth."

On motion, Mr. Keach, chairman of the city committee, was instructed to take immediate steps toward the organization of a national democratic forces.

ALABASTINE

LABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

ADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

LL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

EWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

ND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

ENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

HE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

N BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

UISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

STABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

DR. TANNER & CO., SPECIALISTS

For Diseases of

MEN ONLY

We Make a Particular Specialty of

Chronic Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, weakening losses, prematureness, Gleet, Syphilitic Blood Poison, and Bladder Troubles. By our improved methods for treating this class of ailments, we can promise a speedy and permanent cure. WE SEND FREE outline and course of treatment on application, WHICH ENABLES ANY SUFFERER TO EFFECT A CURE AT HOME. We wait for our fee until cure is effected.

Consultation, examination, including analysis, free at office or by mail. Office hours 9 to 4; 7 to 8 evenings; 10 to 1 p. m. Sundays.

Gould Building. No. 10 Decatur St.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, this evening at 7:30. Brethren qualified fraternally invited. Elevator at Pryor street entrance.

J. H. BARFIELD, W. M.
P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary.

DAHLONEGA TO HAVE A GALA DAY

To Celebrate the Opening of the Big Stamp Mill.

TAKES PLACE ON 2D OF MAY

Distinguished Men Invited To Be Present and Take Part..

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY IS AMONG THEM

He Will Be Asked To Press the Button and Start the Machinery.

Dahlonega, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Through the initiative of Colonel W. P. Price, mayor of Dahlonega, committees have been appointed and arrangements otherwise set on foot for celebrating in an appropriate and impressive manner on Wednesday, May 2d, the formal opening of the huge stamp mill and chlorination plant of the Dahlonega Consolidated Gold Mining Company at this place.

In the formal exercises on this occasion many distinguished men will be invited to participate, including Governor Candler and President McKinley, the latter of whom, it is said, will be asked to press the electric button which will set in operation the gigantic machinery of the plant. This event will be a gala day such as Dahlonega will probably have never before seen and will be the appropriate and impressive tribute of recognition on the part of the citizens of the unparalleled stimulus to the material prosperity of the town which, as a result of the vast invested interests of this company, have given a large increase of population to the town, confidence to capital and an unprecedented stimulus to building, trade and education.

The capital stock of this company and its vested interests within the corporate limits and vicinity of Dahlonega aggregate $5,000,000, and fully $350,000 will have been expended upon the completion of their great 120-stamp mill and chlorination plant alone. A large number of the members and directors of this company—which is composed of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois capitalists—among whom were J. W. Adams, of Chattanooga; J. G. Rosenthal, of Delaware, O.; George H. Breyman, of Toledo, vice president of the company, and Mark Hopkins, the well-known millionaire of St. Clair, Mich., spent the past week here observing the progress of the work and arranging, it is thought, for the organization of another company with capital stock equal to this one. These visitors were pleased with the progress of the work, which is confidently expected to be fully completed in time for the grand opening May 2d.

A brief description of this huge plant, which is one of the largest in the United States, and of the method that will be employed in the treatment of refractory ores cannot fail to be of interest to the reading public.

The plant, which is situated three-quarters of a mile from the public square of Dahlonega, consists essentially of two large buildings, the first and larger, of which contains the ore bins, crusher, stamp mills and concentrators, being 195 feet in length. The second building, which is somewhat smaller, contains the large furnaces and chlorination vats. The ore will be conveyed from the "cuts" and shafts on automatic dumping cars operated on electric railways. After passing through the crusher, which reduces it to pieces about the size of a walnut, the ore will be carried by a belt elevator to the stamp mills, which reduce the ore to sand. This is washed over amalgamated copper plates to catch any free gold and the "tailings" are carried to the thirty-six concentrators, which sift out the heavier metallic particles containing gold in chemical combination with baser substances. The "concentrates" then go to the chlorination vats, where chemical separation is performed and the pure gold, copper and other metals are the final products.

The capacity of the plant is 600 tons of ore or fifty tons of "concentrates" a day, and the company already have on their tracks 40,000 tons of ore, or enough to run the mill more than two months, while that "in sight" is said to be sufficient to run it two years. That in sight is, however, an infinitessimally small part of that available.

One of the most interesting features of this great plant is the manner in which the water power by which it is to be operated is to be obtained. On a hill 225 feet above the first floor of the stamp mill is the reservoir, a quarter of a mile long with a capacity of more than 600,000 gallons. This water, with a final "head" of 220 feet, is forced against the pair of water wheels through two nozzles of about an inch and a half in diameter and with a combined velocity of more than 17,000 cubic feet of water per minute this velocity being required to turn the machinery for the plant and the electric dynamos which will operate the electric railway and the electric lights, with which the buildings of the company at the plant and in town will be equipped. The water which keeps this reservoir constantly full is brought through ditches and iron and wooden tubing three feet in diameter from the headwaters of the Yahoola creek, some twenty-five or thirty miles distant. It has recently been found that the supply obtained in this way will be inadequate and a route has been surveyed and work will soon begin on a 1,200 foot tunnel to be cut through the foothills of the Blue Ridge by which water from Canada, or Mill creek, will be turned into the company's canals.

Suffice it to say that with three or four other large gold mining companies here with a capital stock of from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 each, and one of these, the Crown Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company, expecting to begin very soon the erection of a sixty-stamp mill, the gold mining outlook in Georgia and the south was never more promising, and the California gold fever of 1848, or the fabulous wealth of an imaginary El Dorado never offered a more enticing prospect to the capitalist.

The "crying need" of this section is railroad facilities.

BURNED OLD MAN'S HOUSE.

MOB IN APPLING COUNTY ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Destroy the House of an Old Negro Who Had Been Ordered To Leave County.

Baxley, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—On the night of March 5th two young negroes, Baster Goosbey, aged eighteen, and his younger brother, King Goosbey, called at the residence of Dan Mims, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Appling county, who lived about ten miles from Hazelhurst, and asked for employment. Mr. Mims agreed to give them employment to chop cotton. Both of the negroes carried ax handles with them. Mr. Mims went out into the yard to attend to some kind of business and one of the negroes dealt him a blow in the head with the ax handle, which knocked him down. Mrs. Mims, who was at home, hearing the noise, rushed out to see what the trouble was and she also was dealt a severe blow, which knocked her down. The negroes, thinking they had killed her, turned their attention to Mr. Mims, who was trying to get up. The little negroes stabbed Mr. Mims in the eye and cut his throat. During this time Mrs. Mims managed in some way to get up and escape in the darkness.

The negroes chased her, but went in another direction from the way she went, thereby missing her, as it was dark and they could not see her. She was terribly beaten up and one arm was broken. The sheriff was telegraphed for next morning and the two negroes were captured by ex-Deputy Sheriff Joe Williams and a posse of men who had a couple of bloodhounds who tracked them all day through the woods and swamps. The negroes were taken to Baxley, Ga., and placed in the county jail. This murder caused the most excitement of any crime committed in Appling county in years, and it was only the promise of a speedy trial that saved the negroes from a lynching at the hands of a mob.

The next day a negro by the name of Ives Barnesy, and the older brother of the two Goosby negroes, with the Goosbey negroes' mother, were arrested and brought to Baxley and placed in jail charged with complicity in the crime, but they will be turned loose as soon as the trial occurs, as they have absolutely no evidence against them. The trial will occur Wednesday, the 14th, provided Mrs. Mims is able to appear in court. All the indications now seem to justify the assertion that she will be in attendance on the above mentioned date. Messrs. Holton and Parker, of Baxley, Ga., have been appointed by Judge Barnett, of the superior court, to defend Buster Goosbey, and Mr. C. H. Parker and Mr. W. W. Bennett to defend King Goosbey. It is not known what line of defense the attorneys for the defense will pursue, as both of them have confessed.

On last Saturday night, the 10th inst., a mob of unknown men went to the home of old man Goosbey and burned it to the ground and told old man Goosbey that he must get out of the county in a certain length of time as they would kill him.

This action on the part of the mob is deeply regretted by the best people of the county, as old man Goosbey had no connection with this crime other than being the father of the two Goosbey negroes who did the killing. It is thought by some that the grand jury which is now in session will make an effort to investigate the burning of old man Goosbey's home and try to find a true bill against some of the guilty parties, but it will be a matter of impossibility to find a bill against any of these parties, as there was no one who saw the building fired but the crowd who composed the mob, and it appears that no one knows who any of the parties who composed this mob are. It is said that the trial of the Goosbey negroes will be very short, and it is sure to end in the conviction of them both for the crime or murder in the first degree; and if nothing unforeseen occurs to prevent it will be one of the quickest arrests and convictions ever made in the history of the state. This prompt action on the part of the grand jury did much to quiet the excitement which for a time was intense.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all druggists.

New Buildings at Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Rome is enjoying a great building revival and the demand for real estate is remarkably strong. Many notable transactions have been consummated and others are on foot. A force of bridge men are here from Pennsylvania for the purpose of putting in a new steel structure for the Southern here over the Etowah river. It will be a splendid bridge. The fruit crate and veneer factory will be in operation in something like two weeks. The owners are much encouraged through the bright outlook for large fruit crop. Several handsome dwellings are being erected here.

BIBB COUNTY RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE

Carriers Will Take Mail This Morning First Time.

THERE ARE TWO ROUTES

Mail Will Be Delivered by 3 O'Clock in Afternoon.

ANNEXATION ELECTION IS ORDERED

Vineville Will Vote on April 16th. Judge Speer To Make Another Speech.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., March 14.—The rural delivery service will be commenced here tomorrow, the carriers leaving the postoffice at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Bibb county had considerable difficulty in securing this delivery, but finally, through the efforts of Congressman Bartlett, it was brought about. Last year, about this time, the service was established, but some local negro politicians wanted a finger in the pie and demanded that they be given positions as carriers, and were appointed. The people who lived on the routes then decided the best thing to do, if they were to have negro carriers, was to continue coming to the city after their mail. Congressman Bartlett continued work, however, and finally got what he wanted. Two well-known citizens of the county have been appointed as carriers, and they will be satisfactory to the public at large. They are Messrs. S. J. Kent, route No. 1, and J. T. Birdsong, route No. 2. Route No. 1 will go out the Columbus road and make a circuit of all that territory, while route No. 2 will take the Holton road.

The carriers, after leaving here at 9 o'clock in the morning, are expected to return by half-past 3, in order to get their mail here in time to catch the outgoing afternoon trains.

A majority of the people living along the route have purchased boxes for their mail, and the others, if they get their mail by carriers, will be required to do the same.

Worked Macon, Also.

A story in The Constitution of today told of a man who was renting mail boxes for a term of five years for 5 cents a year in Atlanta, and that the man had been declared a fake by Postmaster Smyth. The same person worked Macon several weeks ago. He took a number of orders here and issued a receipt to the people who paid him money. No name was signed to the receipt, however. He stated that the boxes would be delivered and put up within a few days. The boxes have never arrived, and about two hundred people here were caught by the scheme. The man staid here for several days and took in about $100. The police are on the lookout for him, and in the event he returns here he will be arrested.

"Sapho" Sold Out.

The book "Sapho" cannot be found in Macon. All of the book stores have sold out, and many have ordered additional copies. The book has been widely read here since Olga Nethersole was enjoined from playing it in New York city. It is not thought that there is any law against selling the book here in Macon.

Dewey Arrangements Made.

All the arrangements for the entertainment of Admiral Dewey and his party have been made. The city is now being decorated and everything will have a gay appearance when he arrives. He comes to Macon on the afternoon of March 22d and will spend two days. Admiral Dewey will be accompanied by his wife. The governor and his staff have been invited to attend the celebration here, but as yet nothing has been heard from the invitation. One of the features of the celebration will be the appearance of the two cadet battalions from Barnesville and Milledgeville.

The Annexation Situation.

The city council has called the election for annexation. The election will be held in Vineville, the precinct set out by the mayor's proclamation, on April 16th. Mr. T. Gnatt, Mr. A. J. Long and Mr. T. R. Ayer were named as election managers today by the mayor. The anti men are resting easily, and it is thought that they will hold off the injunction for a while.

In the proclamation issued by the mayor it was stated that only those persons capable of voting for the members of the general assembly could vote, and now the question is raised, will it be necessary for the people who vote in the annexation election to register. It is the opinion of some of the anti-annexation men that it will be, while the annexationists think otherwise.

The executive committee of the Young Men's Annexation Club will hold a meeting tomorrow night in the office of President Callaway and an active plan of campaign will be mapped out.

Judge Emory Speer will be called on for another address. He will probably deliver this speech at the Academy of Music and it was stated today that written invitations would be sent to the Hon. Joe H. Hall, Marmaduke Bayne, candidate for solicitor; Colonel T. R. Ayer and Colonel Hughes to attend. The speech of Judge Speer will be the effort of his life and will no doubt attract a tremendous crowd. Friday night the anti-annexation club will hold a meeting at Curry's.

RAILROAD PEOPLE BANQUETED.

Washington, Ga., Citizens Entertain the Visitors.

Washington, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—General Manager J. U. Jackson, First Vice President J. Rice Smith, Third Vice President Charles Heard and Director J. D. Dawson, of the Charleston, Augusta and Chattanooga, an offspring of the Seaboard Air-Line, are guests of prominent citizens of Washington today. The second survey of their road has just reached Washington, and the Seaboard officials and civil engineers planned to come to Washington together. After business was completed the visitors were shown the sights of the historic old town and were tendered an elegant banquet by the citizens at the Fitzpatrick.

The railroad situation has become one of intense interest here. The Georgia is backing the enterprise to harness the magnificent power at Anthony shoals, and transmit the power to Washington, and also to build electric roads, which shall be feeders for the Georgia. The Seaboard seems determined to get its share of what is now the Georgia's splendid receipts at this point. Now a new phase is presented to the situation by the report that the Southern will build from Elberton to Washington.

PLAN TO COUNT COTTON BALES.

Warren County Planter Shows Plan to Augusta Cotton Men.

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Mr. N. Gallaher, a prominent planter of Warren county, has been in this city and submitted his plan for getting an accurate count of the cotton crop as fast as it is baled to a number of Augusta cotton men, who cordially indorse the idea. Under the present system the cotton crop of each year is not summed up until September, although it has practically been marketed by the 1st of January. Mr. Gallaher proposes that it be made obligatory upon the owner of every ginnery, whether it be public or private, to register his name with the ordinary of his county before he is allowed to gin any cotton, and that he be required to file a report with the ordinary on the first day of every month setting forth the number of bales ginned. The ordinary is to consolidate all such reports received from the ginners of his county and forward the result without delay to the state commissioner of agriculture, who, in his turn, will consolidate the reports of the ordinaries of the different counties and immediately apprise the commissioner of agriculture at Washington of the total number of bales ginned in the state during the past month. If this plan is adopted in all the cotton producing states the national commissioner of agriculture will be enabled to incorporate in his monthly report, which is issued on the 10th of every month, the total number of bales ginned in the United States during the preceding month.

If the people of the south really want to know at the end of each month how many bales of cotton have been ginned and what cotton is worth from an actual knowledge of supply and demand, and thus eliminate, or at least lessen speculation, the adoption of Mr. Gallaher's plan will furnish the information.



REV. C. W. OLIVER,
Noted Baptist Minister of Pike County, Who Died Last Monday Near Barnesville.

HOW POLITICS LOOK IN TROUP.

No Announcements for Legislature Yet, but They Will Be Made.

LaGrange, Ga., March 14—(Special.)—The fires are being kindled about the political pot in Troup and the water is beginning to give forth quite a sputter. While no one has yet announced for the legislature through the local papers, four or five gentlemen, it is conceded, are in the race. Hons. W. G. Park and J. D. Hammett, the present representatives, are in the race to succeed themselves and again represent the county. Judge F. M. Longley will probably be a candidate, and it is generally known by his friends that he would like to represent the county in the lower house. Colonel W. W. Wisdom is in the hands of his friends, and as they hold him up he is surveying the field. Dr. F. M. Ridley's name is also being talked of and he is being urged by his friends to enter the race.

The name of Judge R. A. S. Freeman is being mentioned as a probable candidate for ordinary. The present incumbent, Judge J. B. Strong, who will be a candidate for re-election, has filled the position for eight years, having been elected four years ago without opposition. Judge Freeman and Judge Strong are both popular among the voters of Troup, and a race between these two gentlemen will create a great deal of interest.

Mr. R. M. Hudson, the present tax collector, will also have opposition. Mr. J. M. Smedley, of West Vernon district, and Mr. Nute McCallay, of O'Neal's district, are already in the race and are asking the dear people for their votes.

Mr. A. L. Dix, the present tax receiver, will have opposition in the person of Mr. Billy Evans, of Mountville.

From the present indications the political arena will be full and the good old county of Troup is likely to be stirred from center to circumference.

NAVAL RESERVES HEARD FROM

They Will Take Part in Dewey Celebration at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The military sub-committee of the Dewey celebration committee today received a letter from the Lafayette artillery of the naval reserve of South Carolina, announcing that the command will be here to participate in the Dewey celebration. The third division of the South Carolina naval reserve from Beaufort will also be present with thirty men, under command of Lieutenant George P. Elliott. The latter command will come to Savannah in the United States tug Hercules. The second division of the South Carolina naval reserve will be here with thirty men and will probably arrive Tuesday evening. The other commands will arrive Wednesday morning.

Champagne in a Sewer.

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—There has been some complaint in Augusta about Mumm's champagne and an agent of the company was sent here to investigate the matter. He discovered that a dealer was selling a spurious champagne bottled, packed and labeled like Mumms. The dealer was requested to send the goods to Mr. John R. Schneider's store. The request was complied with and all the bogus wine dumped into the sewer.

Palmetto Defeats Bon-Airs.

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The Bon-Air Golf Club went over to Aiken on a special train to play the Palmetto Club, of that place. The Palmettos won by 25 holes.

Have You No Appetite?

Take one wineglassful of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with your meals, and you will be surprised with what relish you will eat and how you will long for your meals.

Johann Hoff's

Malt Extract

creates appetite and cures indigestion. Insist on Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

ROW OVER A TRIVIAL MATTER

C. E. Eady Shoots S. G. Carter at Franklin, Ga.

Franklin, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—A serious shooting affray, which came near resulting fatally, occurred here about 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. C. E. Eady and Mr. S. G. Carter, both prominent merchants and highly respected citizens of this place, had an altercation and as a result Mr. Carter is lying seriously, if not dangerously wounded, and Mr. Eady is under bond for assault with intent to murder.

The trouble seems to have had its rise in the effort of the new council to enforce the ordinance requiring that the streets and walks be kept free of obstructions.

Mr. Carter is a member of the council and chairman of the street committee. Acting in this capacity with the other members of the commitee, he had requested several citizens to remove piles of wood that were obstructing the walks, Eady among others. Mr. Carter's residence is at the end of the street, as it is now open, and he had piled wood in the street in front of his house, but as the street was not open beyond him it could hardly have been in the way of any save the members of his own family. Rumor (which is untrue) has it, however, that he promised to remove the wood from the street, but failed to do so. And Mr. Eady proposed to test whether an official could cause others to remove obstructions and maintain one himself. On Friday night he placed across the walk opposite and in front of his store a pile of brush and small poles, not such as one would use for wood, but evidently just hauled to suit the occasion.

Saturday both men were summoned before the council to answer the charge of obstructing the streets, but as the mayor was absent the cases were continued. Both men with their friends seemed to think the whole matter the work of spite on the part of the other and many hot remarks were passed. Friends of both counselled moderation and decided effort was made to keep the matter quiet.

This morning, however, the men met upon the street, a few sharp words passed and the shooting began.

Mr. Eady got his pistol first and fired three shots, the first striking his victim on the head near the right temple, inflicting only a scalp wound; the second bullet entered the right side under the arm and ranged around toward the spinal column. At this writing, though careful probing has failed to locate the bullet, it is not thought to have penetrated the internal cavity. The third shot fired after Mr. Carter was down passed over him and entered the ground by his side.

Mr. Carter fired one shot after he had fallen, which failed to take effect.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at all drug stores.

STRUCK TERROR TO THE JURY.

JUDGE SPEER'S REMARKS CREATED SENSATION.

Informed Jurymen They Must Not Eat or Drink Until Case Is Finished.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The usual preliminaries in the shape of demurrers, etc., having been disposed of the case of D. A. Tyson and others for conspiracy by the fraudulent use of the United States mail, went to trial before a jury today. District Attorney Marion Erwin appeared before the jury after it had been sworn and outlined the case of the government. He said the government would prove that a well-formed conspiracy existed between the men indicted and he outlined the manner in which the men are alleged to have operated. Mr. Erwin stated that the government would expect a conviction so that the commercial integrity of the state and country and particularly in that fair section of Georgia in which the defendants operated, should be cleared.

Judge H. D. D. Twiggs replied to the words of the district attorney briefly. He said the men must not be presumed guilty until proven so, and asked the jury to hear all the evidence and weigh it well before they were convinced of the guilt of the parties at the bar. Three witnesses were examined during the day, each of them testifying to having shipped certain goods to certain of the parties on trial, for which no payment had ever been made.

At 2 o'clock Judge Speer left the jury in charge of two bailiffs. His honor caused some concern and a little merriment by reading to the members of the jury the law as to how they should conduct themselves while hearing the case. They were not to be given eat or drink until the case was over and were not to be allowed to leave the courtroom. This caused some of the jurors to wonder where they would be at the end of what promises to be a long trial, but the judge concluded by saying these things were to be lived up to unless the judge directed otherwise. He then ordered the jury to report to the DeSoto hotel, there to get dinner and be cared for till they are needed in court tomorrow morning.

Augusta's Democratic Club.

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Montrose Dramatic Club, a prominent amateur theatrical organization, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. T. L. Hickman; vice president, Mrs. James P. Verdery; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Cuthbert; executive committee, Miss Ann Smith, Dr. Henry M. Michel, Mr. George P. Butler. Many members of this club have great histrionic talent and its theatricals are greatly enjoyed.

We are Ready When You Are.

We are completely ready with men's and boys' Spring wearables.

Of the twenty Spring-times we have made this announcement before, we were never as well prepared to serve you as this.

This is the first Spring Season for our Merchant Tailoring Department as well as the first Spring Season for our new Children's Department.

All old departments have also been added to.

More and better stocks have been gotten ready—and more sales-folks are here to serve you.

In short—it is a store such as we have been striving years and years to have. It is a store such as you would naturally choose to trade at.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

38 Whitehall.

SWEET MEMORIES

From the "Golden Gate" of the "Land of Sunshine" to the "Gate City" of the "Sunny South.

DELICIOUS FRUITS:
Picked and packed in California orchards, offered in 3 pound tins for table use, at 40c each.

APRICOTS PEELED
and sliced for cream; lemon cling peaches, white Royal Anne cherries, Bartlett Pears, from Santa Clara Valley.

MONARCH PLUMS:
Egg and green gage, white cherries, Bartlett pears, apricots, sliced lemon cling peaches, from Mountain Slopes.

YELLOW FREE
Peaches from Southern California, Special offer for a few days at 25c.

FARLINGER'S, 323 Peachtree St., Phone 623.
Orders by Mail Shipped Promptly.



FRAUD! FRAUD!

Profiting by our success, unscrupulous concerns have imitated our

MURRAY HILL CLUB

label. The fraud is easy to detect. Without our trade mark none is genuine. When our firm name is on the package, you can feel confident of the contents.

TRADE MARK
Magnus

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

COLONEL ROGERS INDORSED

For Solicitor General of the Stone Mountain Circuit.

Covington, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—At a public meeting of the citizens of Covington and Newton county, held here on last Saturday, resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Colonel James F. Rogers, of this place, for the office of solicitor general of the Stone mountain circuit. In full the resolutions as adopted are as follows:

Whereas, a solicitor general for the Stone Mountain circuit is to be elected by the direct vote of the people at the next October election, and

Whereas, the peace, good order, and dignity of the state depends upon a rigid enforcement of the law, and a vigorous prosecution of the violators of the law; it is, therefore, most important that an attorney be elected to said office of experience, ability, personal integrity, and a high appreciation of the duties and importance of the office, and

Whereas, we, believing that our fellow citizen and townsman, Colonel James F. Rogers, possesses, in an eminent degree, the requisite fitness and qualifications that should characterize and distinguish the solicitor general—

We, therefore, heartily and earnestly indorse his candidacy for said office, pledge him our support to the voters in every county composing the Stone Mountain circuit, and earnestly ask their suppor, in his behalf.

Judge Capers Dickson presided over the meeting and Charles G. Smith was made secretary. Enthusiastic speeches in favor of Colonel Rogers were made by Judge E. F. Edwards, Edward Heard, J. W. Anderson and L. O. Wright. Besides those speeches a letter of indorsement was read from Judge J. M. Pace, who was unable to be present. Colonel Rogers has been solicitor of the county court of Newton county for six years and no better man has ever filled that position. His distinguished abilities are universally recognized.

St. Patrick's Day in Augusta.

Augusta, March 14.—(Special.)—The programme for St. Patrick's day has been completed and the following organizations will participate in the parade on Saturday, March 17th: Sacred Heart Cadets, Irish volunteers, Catholic Club of Augusta and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. P. M. Mulherin will be marshal of the day and his staff will be composed of one member from each of the above named organizations. In addition to the Saturday celebration, there will be a banquet at the Planters' hotel Monday evening.

THEY SET A TRESTLE ON FIRE.

Attempt To Wreck a Train Near Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—An attempt was made to wreck the incoming train on the Charleston division of the Southern railway by setting fire to the trestle over Horse creek, a few miles from Augusta. The fire was discovered by the crew of an outgoing train on the Columbia division of the Southern road, which runs parallel to the Charleston division for a number of miles, and a flagman was sent to warn the oncoming Charleston train. He had just started when the train was heard coming, but the engineer stopped his train in time. The crews of both trains set to work fighting the fire and it was soon extinguished, but not before several crosstie had been badly burned and one of the sleepers burned about half through. The trestle is at an isolated spot and has twice before been fired by some unknown party.

Talbotton Residence Burns.

Talbotton, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The residence of Mr. James Smith was destroyed by fire this morning, most of the household goods being saved. The house belonged to the Moyer estate and was insured for $2,000 in the Continental of New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DR. TALIAFERRO PAYS FINE.

This Disposed of the Case in Chatham Superior Court.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The case of Dr. Valentine H. Taliaferro, formerly of Atlanta, the young physician indicted in the superior court for assault with intent to murder, has been disposed of. It will be recalled that Dr. Taliaferro shot at Dr. T. P. Waring in the yard of the Savannah hospital a few months ago. He was arrested and the grand jury of the December term of the superior court indicted him for assault with intent to murder. Dr. Taliaferro entered a plea of guilty to the crime of shooting at another, not in his own defense, and has been fined $300 by Judge Robert Falligant. The fine and costs were paid by the defendant and the law is now satisfied. It was thought at one time that this would develop into a rather interesting case when tried before a jury, but the accepted plea of Dr. Taliaferro made a trial by jury unnecessary.

Albert G. Pitner, Rome, Ga.

Rome, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Albert G. Pitner, for twenty years a popular passenger conductor on the old Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, between Rome and Selma, died this morning at 8 o'clock at the home of his brother-in-law, W. A. McGhee, of acute pneumonia. He was ill only one week. Mr. Pitner was forty-one years of age and was born in this city. He is survived by a wife and two children. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

DOCTOR HATHAWAY

Keeps His Offices Supplied with the Finest Electrical and Other Appliances To Be Found in the South.



J. N. HATHAWAY, M.D.

Dr. Hathaway depends upon a system of treatment which is exclusively his own, for the bringing about of cures of those different chronic diseases which he so successfully treats. For 20 years he has stood at the head of his profession as a specialist. For 20 years he has been a leader of cures of those and never a follower. For 20 years his record has been of public knowledge, and during that time he has had the respect and esteem of the people of the whole country.

As all know who have visited his office, Dr. Hathaway provides himself with the most modern mechanical devices, regardless of expense, for use in all cases which can be aided by their means. Among these aids to his practice is his wonderful Cabinet Electrical Machine—the finest in the south, which gives three currents, galvanic, faradic and cautery.

Dr. Hathaway's New Medicinal Electric Belt is also working wonders, used in connection with his regular treatment, in cases of weakened vital forces, resulting from errors of youth or excesses of manhood, Varicocele, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Urinary and Kidney Complaints, certain forms of Paralysis, etc., as well as in most forms of diseases of women.

Dr. Hathaway will be pleased to send a leaflet, describing his new Electric Belt, and also a copy of his new book, for which there has been such demand, entitled "Manliness, Vigor, Health," both free, postpaid, in plain wrapper, to any address.

Free consultation and advice at office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.

22½A South Broad Street, Atlanta.
Office Hours—8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

Catarrh

BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA,

and all affections of Throat and Lungs CURED BY A NEW METHOD.

Dr. Geo. Leininger's Formaldehyde Inhaler, the latest product of scientific research of these diseases, is not a patent medicine or secret compound. Formaldehyde, a well known antiseptic and germicide which has been used for years by the medical profession generally, is for the first time prepared in such a way as to make it available for treating diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The Inhaler is fully charged and ready for immediate use. It is **Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee.** Take it and use it and if not more than satisfied return it; your money will be immediately refunded and no questions asked.

DR. GEO. LEININGER'S
FORMALDEHYDE INHALER

Was Ever a Fairer Offer Made You?

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THEM AT 50c EACH.

Sold and recommended by JACOBS' PHARMACY, 6-8 Marietta and 23 Whitehall.

At wholesale from LAMAR-RANKIN DRUG CO., and JNO. B. DANIEL.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion

makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SPEEDY TRIAL IS NECESSARY

In the Case of Lide, Who Killed Johnson.

ALLEGED INSULT TO WIFE

But Mrs. Lide States Her Story Is Untrue.

HUSBAND FORCED HER TO MAKE IT

It Is Probable That a Special Session of the Grand Jury Will Be Called To Investigate the Killing—General News of Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) It is probable that a special session of the grand jury will be held to investigate the killing of Magistrate H. B. Johnson by Mr. S. H. Lide, in Dooly's precinct, in this county, last week. Mrs. Lide's startling statement that the story that Johnson had insulted her was a fabrication, which her husband had forced her to make, has greatly increased the interest the public feels in the case. The neighbors of the dead man and the prisoner are lined up on one side or the other and a speedy trial at which the facts will be developed is regarded as desirable.

Sale of Business Property.

A deed, the consideration for which was $45,000 cash, was filed for record in the probate office here yesterday. It transfers the ownership of the building which for so many years has been occupied by Lehman, Durr & Co., from the Lehman estate to Mrs. P. N. Tyson. The buildings are not worth much but the lot is valuable.

State Auditor Injured.

State Auditor Walter S. White and his land clerk, Mr. Lawrence, came near being killed while driving toward the depot, down Commerce street, last night. As the buggy reached the Bibb street crossing it was struck by the fire department's hose carriage No. 2 and overturned. Both of the occupants of the buggy were bruised but not seriously hurt. The hose wagon was answering a call and was being drawn at a very rapid pace. Captain White's buggy was smashed to pieces.

Press Women Will See the Fun.

Seventy members of the Alabama Women's Press Association have petitioned that the date for the annual convention be changed from April 25th and 26th to April 19th and 20th. The democratic state convention will be in session here on the later dates and it is presumed the ladies are anxious to see the fun. Mrs. Ball, the president, has ordered the change of dates.

Will Consider Smallpox.

The Alabama State Medical Association will hold its annual convention in Montgomery on April 19th. Among the important matters to be considered by the association is the increase in smallpox in the state. A general vaccination bill was introduced into the last legislature and was indorsed by practically all of the physicians, but for some reason it failed of passage. It is probable that the association at its annual meeting will interest itself in a similar measure for the public good. Dr. J. P. LaGrand, of Birmingham, is president of the association.

Census Districts and Supervisors.

The following are the census districts of Alabama and the supervisors in each for the taking of the census of 1900:

First District—Counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Escambia, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Washington and Wilcox.

Second District—Counties of Autauga, Butler, Chilton, Covington, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lowndes and Montgomery.

Third District—Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Macon, Pike and Russel.

Fourth District—Counties of Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Lee, Randolph, Shelby, Tallapoosa and Talladega.

Fifth District—Counties of Bibb, Dallas, Hale, Jefferson and Perry.

Sixth District—Counties of Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, Walker and Winston.

Seventh District—Counties of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburn, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall and St. Clair.

Eighth District—Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan.

SUPERVISORS.

First District—J. W. Goldsby, Mobile.

Second District—Albert Steinhart, Greenville.

Third District—Asa E. Starton, Troy.

Fourth District—Jeff J. Sims, Silver Run.

Fifth District—R. B. Snyer, Birmingham.

Sixth District—John B. Long, Jasper.

Seventh District—D. S. Jones, Moody.

Eighth District—W. W. Simmons, Courtland.

Henry Populists Come Back.

The populists of Henry county have decided to come back into the democratic party and thereby unite the white people and eliminate the negro vote. Heretofore for several years the populists have had a majority of the white votes in Henry and the negroes had to be called on for their patronage. This unhappy condition now promises to exist no more, however.

Unique Condition in Choctaw.

A curious state of affairs exists in Choctaw county. The democrats and populists agreed to each nominate a man for the legislature and then hold a joint primary on April 14th, in which the two nominees will run it off, the one receiving the largest vote to be the nominee of the reunited white people. The populists have accordingly nominated former Representative Kelley and have instructed him to vote for Morgan, while the democrats have nominated Mr. C. R. Gavin, a silver democrat, and have instructed him to vote for Johnston. Kelley and Gavin will fight it out on April 14th, and whichever is nominated will be entitled to vote in the democratic caucus of the house.

Democratic Committee to Meet.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) It is though probable that Hon. R. J. Lowe, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, will issue a call for a meeting of the committee to be held on the 23d instant. It was thought that the call would be issued today but it had not been forthcoming up to a late hour this afternoon. The meeting will be for the purpose of hearing the Autauga county contest and hearing any other contest which may come up.

Birmingham Will Get a Gun.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) Hon. Sterling A. Wood, chairman of a special committee appointed by the Commercial Club to endeavor to secure one of the captured Spanish guns for Birmingham, has received a letter from Congressman Underwood which incloses a letter from Secretary of the Navy John D. Long that one of these guns will be loaned to the city of Birmingham and that the bureau of ordnance has been instructed accordingly. The gun will be a 57-millimeter cannon, taken from the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The expense of handling it must be borne by the municipality. The matter will be reported to the Commercial Club at its next meeting, and steps will be taken to have the gun brought to this city, where it is expected it will be placed in Capital park.

Tillman To Talk in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) The date when Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, will address the people of Jefferson county upon the dispensary issue, has not been definitely fixed, but it is certain that he will be here the latter part of this month. The committee which has charge of the dispensary campaign will hold another meeting within the next few days when arrangements will be made for calling a big dispensary mass meeting at which Senator Tillman will deliver the principal address. It is learned that an effort is also being made at Anniston to have Tillman speak at that place in advocacy of the dispensary and it is not improbable that while he is in Alabama the South Carolina leader will make several speeches. It is stated in this connection that Colonel W. J. Samford, of Opelika, candidate for governor, may also come to Birmingham and take part in the dispensary discussion, the current belief being that he favors that system of controlling liquor. However, nothing definite is known on this point.

Vaughan Calls His Committee.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) William Vaughan, chairman of the republican state executive committee, today issued a call for a meeting of his committee in Birmingham on Monday next at noon. The purpose of the meeting is to fix the time and place for holding the next republican state convention and making preliminary arrangements for it. Much interest centers in this meeting, because it is expected to show the complexion of the committee as regards the chairmanship contest between Mr. Vaughan and Revenue Collector J. H. Bingham. It is expected that there will be a full representation present when the committee convenes.

The Iron Market.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) Southern pig iron and pipe shipments are keeping up well, as shown from reports of movements during January and February, the official figures of which were given out today. The pig iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee during January were 118,949 tons; pipe shipments from both states amounted to 2,333; pig iron shipments from the Birmingham district were 75,471 tons, pipe shipments 715 tons; export shipments of pig iron were 9,341 tons, pipe, 962 tons. For February shipments of pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee were 112,556 tons, pipe 3,187 tons; pig iron shipments from the Birmingham district alone were 73,014 tons, pipe 1,474 tons; export shipments of pig iron were 7,296 tons, pipe 486 tons.

General Shaw in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) General A. O. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who arrived here last night on an inspection of the southern departments of his command, was shown around the mineral district today. He was in charge of a local committee of the Grand Army post, accompanied by prominent members of the order from Montgomery, Cullman, Anniston and other cities in the state. He visited Ensley, where the big new steel works and other immense plants were viewed, Pratt City, where the mines were taken in, and several other points of interest. General Shaw expressed surprise at the remarkable development that has taken place in this district and predicted a great future for this section of the south. This was his first visit to Alabama and he was highly pleased with the cordiality with which he was greeted on all sides. General Shaw goes from here to New Orleans, where he will continue his inspection of the Grand Army.

Wimbs Writes a Card.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.) Ad Wimbs, negro candidate for republican state chairman, publishes a communication from Greensboro, his home, in a local paper in which he says he was not asked to be a party to the recent peace agreement of Vaughan and Bingham, the leading candidates for the state chairmanship. Wimbs says:

"I am a candidate for chairman of the state republican executive committee and I am entitled under party law, customs and precedents, to have the state convention organized in the usual and customary manner and I shall insist on my rights at the hands of the party."

This is taken to mean that Wimbs will undertake to upset the Vaughan-Bingham agreement, whereby the settlement of contests has been provided for, but it is not believed that he will have sufficient following in the convention to exert any great influence.

ALBERT VALE WON THE NEW CLASSIC

The Bush Cup at New Orleans Not Satisfactory.

FAVORITES IN THE MONEY

Donna Rita and Nailer, Who Carried the Money, Came Second and Third.

ALBERT VALE WON BY TWO LENGTHS

Kirat Strongly Backed at Fours, Held Out for a Time, but Gave Place to Albert Vale.

New Orleans, March 14.—The Bush cup, which, though an after thought this year, will take its place among the southern turf classics, furnished an unsatisfactory contest today. Licalzi's pair, Donna Rita and Nailer, were favorites coupled in the straight betting at 9 to 10, and finished second and third.

Kirat, who had strong support at fours, made the running for a mile and a half, but quit when challenged by Albert Vale, who came on and won as he pleased. Triaditza and Iola were the only winning favorites.

Lomond stumbled at the start in the second race, unseating Frost. Seidenbach's race in the steeplechase was unsatisfactory to the stewards, who suspended the owner, trainer and Jockey Stewart indefinitely, pending investigation. They also recommended the refusal of further entries of the mare Neva Smith, who was left at the post in the fifth race. Hurricane's mile in 1:40 in the handicap is a track record.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: Triaditza, 103, Mitchell, even and 1 to 4, won easily by one and a half lengths; Himtine, 116, L. Rose, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Maggie Davis, 98, J. Waldo, 12 to 1, third. Time 1:14. Diana Fonso and Free Lady also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile, selling: Lovable, 107, Winkfield, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won all out by a nose; Belle of Orleans, 107, J. Waldo, 3 to 1 and even, second; Miss Debe, 107, Mitchell, 2 to 1, third. Time 1:42. Deponan and Sinnemahone also ran. Lomond lost his rider at the start.

THIRD RACE—Short course steeplechase, handicap: Van Brunt, 125, Eggerson, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won handily by a length; Jim Hogg, 140, W. Williams, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10, second Seldenbach, 132, Stewart, 25 to 1, third. Time 3:11½. Neva Smith was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE—Two and a quarter miles, the Bush cup: Albert Vale, 104, Winkfield, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, won easily by two lengths; Nailer, 96, Wedderstrand, 9 to and 1 to 5, second; Donna Rita, 106, Mitchell, 9 to 10, third. Time 3:56½. Rusnfields, Kyrat and Julius Caesar also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile, handicap: Hurricane, 100, Mitchell, 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Florizar, 96, Wedderstrand, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Lady Callahan, 99, Dominick, 5 to 2, third. Time 1:40. Strangest, Wax, Monk Wayman and Sun Locks also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Iola, 103, Wedderstrand, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Mouseltoff, 102, Landry, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Kilt, 103, Mitchell, 5 to 1, third. Time 1:14½. Myrtle Van, Palarm, Uncle Louis, McAlbert, Vie Lamont, Prince Frederick, Dandy H, Nannie Davis, Rebus, Meddlesome, Winter and Dr. Work also ran.

New Orleans Entries for Today.

First Race—Seven-eighths of a mile: Diffidence, Miss Shanley, 107; Curtis, Prince of Veronia, Ben Chance, F. W. Brode, 112.

Second Race—Selling, half mile: Clara David, 102; Frances Reis, 104; Blink, Frank Johnson, Siddara, 105; Likeness, 106; Dionysia, 108.

Third Race—Selling, one and one-eighth miles: Marion Sanson, Senator Gibson, 98; King Elkwood, Dad Steele, Arquebus, Judge Steadman, 102; Cotton Ed Eals, 103; Zolo, 104; Can I See 'Em, 105; Manlius, 106; Leaseman, Astor, Lady of the eWst, 107; Bequeath, 109; Gearge B. Cox, 110.

Fourth Race—Handicap, seven-eighths of a mile: Dr. Vaughan, 93; Acushla, 94; J. E. Cline, Lord Neville, Dandy H, 95; Aratoma, 98; Wiggins, Tom Collins, 99; The Sluggard, 102; Magic, Tobe Payne, 106; San Durango, 107.

Fifth Race—Selling, three-fourths of a mile: Virgie Dixon, Chiffon, Swamp Angel, Marzella, La Verna, Nanie Davis, Kilt, 106; Uncle Louis, John Boone, Captain Lamar, Saulterne, Dominis, 108; Scrivener, Thurles, Borden, 111.

Sixth Race—Selling, one mile—Nan-O-Kee, Sorrel Rose, Tildee, 99; Round O, 103; Prince Rad, Wedding Guest, 104; Misericordia, 105; Dissolute, 108; First Past, 112.

BROUGHTON GETS FIVE YEARS

Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails.

Judge Newman yesterday morning sentenced Will Broughton, a negro, to five years in the penitentiary on the charge of sending Recorder Nash Broyles an obscene letter through the mails. Five years is the extreme penalty for this offense. In passing sentence, Judge Newman said that he was only sorry that he could not make the term ten years instead of five years.

Frank Jackson, also implicated in the same case, will be placed on trial today.

COMMISSION AT CHARLOTTE.

Prominent Men Appear as Witnesses Before It.

Charlotte, N. C., March 14.—The United States industrial commission had a busy session here today. A dozen or more prominent men gave testimony as to the present state of manufactures, industry and education in North and South Carolina. Among those who appeared before the commission were Dr. George T. Winston, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college; Dr. Charles M. Shepard, owner of the tea farm at Summerville, S. C.; Major William A. Graham, ex-Congressman S. B. Alexander and a number of local cotton mill men. The members of the commission will leave here tomorrow night for Atlanta.

Accident to a Little Girl.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Little Susie Hatcher, the six-year-old daughter of Hon. S. B. Hatcher, was seriously hurt this afternoon. She fell from the second landing of a staircase to the floor, striking her head with great force. It was feared at first that her skull was fractured, but her physicians hope that such was not the case. She is unconscious tonight.

New Free Rural Delivery.

Opelika, Ala., March 14.—(Special.)—The government today established another free rural delivery route from this place, making the second route established this week and the third in all, being the only free rural delivery routes in Alabama. The new route extends from Opelika to Beulah, a distance of fifteen miles, and fifteen hundred people will have their mail delivered at their doors.

AT THE PURE FOOD SHOW LAST night Lucius Perry Hills delivered an interesting lecture. A number of out-of-town people were present, taking advantage of the low rates. Dr. Price will lecture tonight.

KILLED HIS WIFE IN RAGE.

PALLESON SLAYS TWO AND FATALLY STABS ANOTHER.

Norwegian Commits a Dastardly Deed at Washington Without Apparent Motive.

Washington, March 14.—In a paroxysm of inexplicable rage or possible insanity Olof Palleson, a Norwegian, stabbed and killed his wife, Josephine, murdered little Julia Hengesbach, the three-year-old daughter of Charles F. Hengesbach, a mail carrier, and murderously assaulted the child's mother, Mary Hengesbach this afternoon in front of his home, 1121 Twenty-fourth street, northwest.

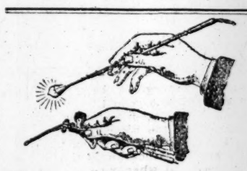
Mrs. Hengesbach now lies near the verge of death at the Columbia hospital with seven stab wounds in her body inflicted by the infuriated Norwegian. Palleson narrowly escaped being stoned to death at the hands of a crowd of citizens which congregated about the scene of the killing and only the prompt arrival of the police prevented him being roughly handled by the people.

The motive for the crime is not definitely known. The only key to the situation is furnished by the man's four-year-old son, who told the policemen that his father had been sick and that his mother tried to get him to take some medicine and that he got mad. Palleson struck his wife with his fist while they were in the parlor. She immediately ran out and Palleson followed her into the front yard, where he stabbed her near the heart, killing her almost instantly. Mrs. Hengesbach was in the house with her child to have some dressmaking work done when the trouble occurred and as soon as she saw what had taken place she called for help.

This angered the man and he made a lunge at her, but missing her, stabbed the child, who died some time afterwards. Mrs. Hengesbach snatched up her child in her arms and started to run. She had almost reached the corner when Palleson overtook her and stabbed the helpless woman frightfully on the arms, face and breast. Palleson is thirty-five years old and a painter by trade.



Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.



Electro Mano Medical Method

The wonderful cures brought about by the Electro Mano Medical treatment prove conclusively the error of the popular belief that there is no absolute cure for Pelvic and Nervous diseases.

The Electro Mano Medical treatment cures all Women's and Children's diseases, corrects Deformities and Improper Development, removes Blemishes. By its use a Perfect Complexion may be obtained.

The Electro Mano Medical treatment is the only method that will cure such Pelvic Diseases as Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Piles, Fistula and Stricture without an operation. Cures made in five days.

By special modification of this treatment certain natural curative agents are disseminated throughout the organism, destroying all forms of blood poison that find lodgment there, and thus releasing inprisoned nerve force.

By the use of the great Body Battery patients are successfully treated by mail. Write a full description of your case, and it will receive personal consideration and reply.

Consultation and advice free, either at the Electro Mano Medical Institute, 609-610 Austell building, or by mail. Hours 9 to 1 and 2 to 8. Sundays, 11 to 1 and 7 to 8.

AGENTS WANTED

To write insurance in Georgia for the Mutual Life of New York. Liberal guarantee contracts to reliable men.

R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

List of Houses for Rent by L. D. & A. C. Morris, 39 N. Forsyth.

10-r. h., Capitol av., g., w. and b.... $40 00
11-r. h., Peachtree street, furnished.. 100 00
9-r. h., West Peachtree St.,.. .. .. .. 30 00
8-r. h., Ellis street.. .. .. 25 00
8-r. h., Jackson street.. .. .. 18 00
7-r. h., Alexander St., near Peachtree 30 00
7-r. h., Yonge street.. .. .. 16 00
7-r. h., Pulliam street.. .. .. 30 00
6-r. h., Highland avenue.. .. .. 16 00
6-r. h., Hilliard street, cor. Calm.... 15 00
6-r. h., Crew street.. .. .. 15 00
6-r. h., Whitehall street.. .. .. 16 00
6-r. h., West Harris street; nice..... 35 00
6-r. h., Hill street.. .. .. 15 75
5-r. h., E. Fair street.. .. .. 12 60
5-r. h., Formwalt street.. .. .. 16 60
5-r. h., Simpson streets.. .. .. 17 40
5-r. h., Ponce de Leon avenue.. .. .. 12 50
5-r. h., East Fair street.. .. .. 16 00

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St., Kimball House.

$4,500 will buy 8-room residence, Houston, near Ivy. This would suit a physician.

$5,250 for property fronting four streets near capitol; 200 feet belgian block frontage.

$4,500—This will buy a new, near in boarding house on Trinity avenue. Good building, good lot; paying 10 per cent.

$2,250—House and lot on Loyd street; has six beautiful rooms; brand new.

$2,250—Property renting to white tenants at $20 per month within 4 blocks of depot.

$1,250 will buy corner lot on Capitol avenue.

$850 for lot on Peeples street, 50x200 to alley.

We have all kinds of properties at all kinds of prices and terms. See us before purchasing.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

An Opportunity of a Life Time to Buy

A Magnificent Home

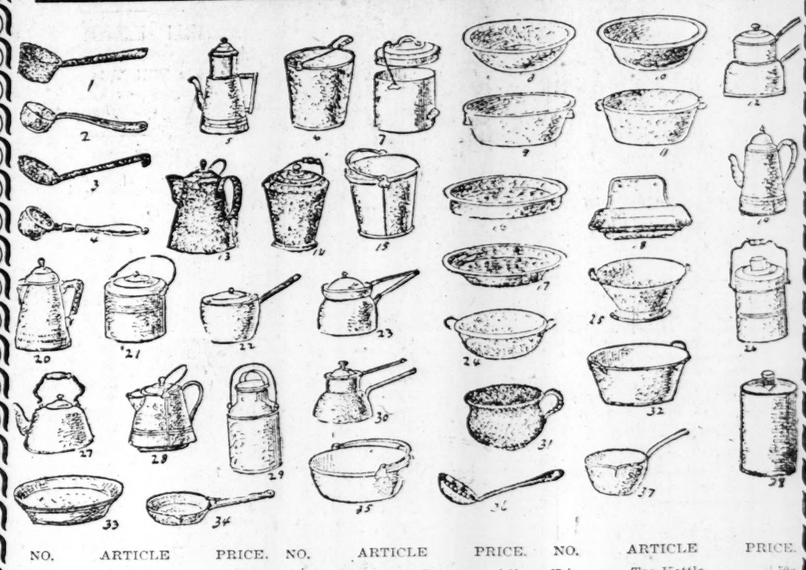
On Washington Street,

On a CHOICE CORNER lot, 97x200 east front, in a block of the state capitol. RESIDENCE ALONE cost $25,000; lot is worth $15,000, and the house and lot can be bought now at a great SACRIFICE of only $18,000.

If you wish to sell, buy real estate or borrow money, call on Northen & Dunson. Telephone 1208.

We're Surprised at These Prices OURSELVES!

For a wise purchaser regards quality in every case more than quantity. We give below a few leading articles in Graniteware, and the prices placed upon them will make dead sure quick sellers of the whole list.



NO.	ARTICLE	PRICE.	NO.	ARTICLE	PRICE.	NO.	ARTICLE	PRICE.
1	Dipper.	15c	16	Jelly Cake Pans.	10c	27	Tea Kettle.	50c
2	Ladle.	10c	17	Pie Pan.	10c	30	Double Boiler.	40c
3	Strainer Ladle.	10c	18	Soap Dish.	15c	31	Chamber.	25c
4	Wood Handle Dipper.	15c	19	Tea Pot.	30c	34	Fry Pans.	40c
5	French Coffee Biggin.	30c	21	Covered Buckets.	10c	35	Preserving Kettle.	10c
6	Water Pail.	40c	22	Sauce Pan.	10c	36	Perforated Soup Ladle.	10c
8	Wash Basin.	15c	24	Dish Pan.	10c	37	Stew Pans.	10c
13	Coffee Boiler.	40c	25	Cullendar.	25c			

This is our second edition of miscellaneous wares. Keep your eyes open and from time to time our different departments will be given.

We prefer you calling when you can, and when you cannot, 'phone 1007 for what you want or write us, and either way will have the same attention.

King Hardware Co.,

63 and 65 Peachtree St.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—Hustling agents to sell our M. & M. arc lamp; equals electric arc in brilliancy; costs 1½c per hour. Martin & Morehead, 57 W. Washington street, Chicago. 3-11-13t

WANTED—Manager and agents, salary or commission, cheapest and largest line. Hunter Tailoring & Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O. 13-2t-tues-thur-sat

AGENTS for city or county to solicit orders for wall paper; sample books furnished. Call or address Union Wall Paper Co., 85 N. Pryor street, Atlanta.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CORNER LOT, Capitol avenue, $1,700; Capitol avenue, Crew and Pulliam street homes, close in, very low, two to five thousand acres timber and iron lands, saltpetre cave on same, railroad and water power running through. Foreclosures; cheap. W. A. Foster, room 22, Inman building. 3-3 tf

CHOICE lots for sale cheap on Woodward avenue, Park avenue, East Fair street and Wood street; also one 8-room house on large lot. V. E. Lambert, executor, Decatur, Ga. wed sun

IF YOU intend to ever quit paying rent and want to buy a home and pay for it "like paying rent," see Equitable Loan and Security Company.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments, conveniently arranged, seven-room home, near in, on car line, large lot, owner leaving city; will sell $500 less than cost; certainly a bargain. "M," Box 55, city. 3 7—thur sun

$4,500—Two-story, 9-room residence on north side, with every modern convenience; corner lot, 60x180, on one of the city's best improved and paved residence streets; car lines; buy now before the rap rises; terms to suit responsible purchaser. G. M. McKinnon, 51 North Pryor st. 3 14 4t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

WE WANT the address of all persons who have used Swamp Root and been benefited thereby. Address Box 455, Atlanta, Ga. 12 30 tf

TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE OFFICE of the Smith Premier typewriter is on the ground floor of the Y. M. C. A. building. Repair department in an expert mechanic. We keep the best typewriter paper, ribbons, carbon, etc., to be found in the United States. H. M. Ashe, ground floor, Y. M. C. A. building. 2-4 dtf

NOT AS GOOD, but better; the Underwood. Do not take our word for it; call and see the best machine; we give one week's trial to prove our statement. Underwood Typewriter Co., 237 Equitable. 2-4-2w

ONE HUNDRED and sixty words per minute on the Underwood. If you doubt it call at our office and we will give speed exhibition. Underwood Typewriter Co., 237 Equitable.

TYPEWRITERS—Don't buy one until you see us. We are headquarters on office supplies. Delbridge & Rice.

FOR SALE—No. 4 Yost typewriter very cheap; easy terms Apply No. 625 Austell.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

INTEREST in up-to-date paying dry goods business for sale in live city; if interested state amount of capital to invest. H. A., Constitution.

A YOUNG MAN about 20 to 25 years old with $1,000 capital and some experience to take interest in and management of a well paying shoe store. One only with good habits and character and a hustler of the old school need apply. Address Shoe Store, this office.

FOR SALE—One of the best fluoring and corn mills in Georgia; water power, 27 acres land, storehouse, dwelling, barn, etc., with good run custom, two miles from two railroads, $2,500; one-third cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years 8 per cent interest. T. S. Yates, Steed, Ga. thur 8 6t

BOARD WANTED.

TWO young couples wish board and room with respectable private family two or three weeks only. Address T. C. W., Kimball house. 2t wed thur

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

WANTED—The people of the entire south to know where they can purchase the best hand-made buggy in the United States for $75. Address Lilly Carriage Co., Memphis, Tenn. e o d

FOR SALE CHEAP—One half interest in fine combination horse and stylish trap, harness, saddle, etc. J. A. K., care Constitution. wed-thur

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free, see notice. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

MONEY TO LOAN.

SOUTHERN Banking and Trust Company makes loans on improved city real estate. Interest rates low. Office 18 E. Alabama street.

CHEAPEST money in the city to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Purchase money notes wanted. Come to me and save money. W. A. Foster, room 22 Inman building.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. Room 407, Gould building.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

MONEY LOANED on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates and payments to suit. W. P. Davis, attorney, No. 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, cashier, 9 E. Alabama street.

LET ME figure with you, if you need a loan on your real estate; I can save you money. Edwin P. Ansley, No. 12 E. Ala. 2-25-tf

MONEY LOANED on household goods or any good security; 8 per cent per annum. Apply room 5 Grant building. marll 13 15 18 20 22 25 27 29 aprl

6 PER CENT loans on city real estate repayable monthly; no delay. E. L. Morse, 809 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; will lend on or purchase life insurance policies. W. P. Davis, atty., 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

Money To Loan on Furniture.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture. We will loan you any amount of money on your piano, organ or household furniture in sums from $10 to $300, repayable in easy weekly or monthly payments, without removal or publicity; all business strictly confidential; private office for ladies; will call to see you; money in two hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Frank O. Singer, Jr., 37½ Whitehall street, over Emmons's clothing store. Standard phone No. 622. 11-16-tf

FINANCIAL.

LOANS made on life insurance policies; life insurance policies bought. Address Roby Robinson, English-American building, Atlanta, Ga. 3—9—1m

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday oConstitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Few more young men and ladies to join our school of telegraphy at once and pay tuition after situation is secured. Sou. Tel. College, 17½ Whitehall.

YOUNG MAN in every Georgia town for special work. League of Elligibles, 309 Austell building, Atlanta.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper and all-round office man with good habits; steady position for right party; no dead man need apply. State age and salary. Address Hustler, this office.

WANTED—A good stenographer and typewriter. Address, stating experience, etc., "Typewriter," care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or other office work or salesman by competent young man. G. M. B., care Constitution.

FURNITURE.

THE FURNITURE Exchange, 16 West Mitchell, will pack, store or buy your furniture; prompt service.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Steam table in good order. Address lock box 273, Macon, Ga. 3-11 13 15 18

WANTED—Gentle buggy horse for its board for two or three months. Address P. L., drawer R, city. 3 15 2t

WANTED—Circular letters, manuscripts, etc., to copy on typewriter; one cent hundred words; own machine; good work. V., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

VELVET BEANS—The best thing known for the southern farmer; seed for a short time only $1 per bushel. Fla. Iron & Wood Works, Apopka, Fla. 3 2—14t

FOR SALE—Magic lantern show outfit; 60 views, all framed; Bible, historical, comic; movable 9-foot screen; 8-foot picture; one hour show in good order. Cost $77.75. $25 takes it. Address M. M. M., care Constitution. thur fri

FOR SALE at a sacrifice fireproof safe. Address Safe, care this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELL ROOTED cabbage plants $1 1,000; tomato plants, $3; velvet beans. Bear Head Farm, Pine Castle, Fla. 2-6—10t

LOST.

LOST—One gold link-cuff button with crest on one side, and initials D. E. H. on the other. Return to Stewart & Ray's stable and get reward.

LOST—Two spotted pointer dogs answering to the names of "Bess" and "Shot." Disappeared Wednesday afternoon from 746 Peachtree St. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this address. thur fri

HOTELS.

THE CARROLL, 28 Houston—A centrally located, select, family hotel; modern in all appointments; rates reasonable; new management.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED TO RENT—Handsomely furnished house until May 15th; small family. Address J. T. Howe, Kimball house.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

PRINTED ON RED PAPER.

"SAPHO" DECLARED BY JUDGE BROYLES TO BE CLASSICAL WORK; MUCH DISCUSSED BOOK MAY NOW BE SOLD BY ATLANTA DEALERS

Expert Testimony Destroyed Warden Hunter's Case Against Harry Silverman.

TRIAL WAS A SPICY ONE

Ministers Declared the Work To Be Obscene and Licentious to a Degree.

OTHERS TOOK AN OPPOSITE VIEW

Book Dealers and Well-Read Citizens Said "Sapho" Was a Work of Art, and Compared It with Shakespeare, Burns and Milton.

By a judicial edict, Recorder Broyles has declared Alphonse Daudet's novel of "Sapho" to be a classical work, and the book can now be sold in Atlanta without further molestation from hypercritics or over sensitive inspectors.

In the police court yesterday afternoon "Sapho" was reviewed from preface to Fanny LeGrand's farewell epistle to Jean Gaussin. Men of letters and literature, preachers, lawyers, doctors and book sellers were there, and all took part in the investigation of the merits of "Sapho" in order that the recorder of Atlanta might know whether or not the book was obscene, vulgar of licentious.

Inspector Hunter had made three cases against news dealers for selling "Sapho" on the ground that they had violated a city ordinance which prohibited the sale of any book that was "obscene, vulgar or licentious." The defendants were: Harry Silverman, R. C. Delbridge and J. C. & J. H. Gavan.

Only Silverman was placed on trial yesterday, the other defendants to abide by whatever course that case took. Delbridge, however, denied ever having any copies of the novel in issue.

The feature of the investigation was the expert testimony which was given for and against "Sapho."

A number of literary men testified that the novel was a work of a high, classical order, which pointed out a great moral, and not in any sense obscene, vulgar or licentious.

Ministers of the gospel stated that they considered the novel grossly licentious, but only one of these had read the book through, and they based their opinions on detached passages which they had been asked to read.

The Defense of "Sapho"

The line of the defense was that while "Sapho" contained some very suggestive passages, the book as a whole was no more licentions than the works of Shakespeare, Burns, Balzac, Milton, Byron and even the Bible, from all of which could be selected passages that of themselves were licentious.

The preachers were asked about the obscene and licentious references in the Bible, and their replies to this question made some very interesting testimony.

When the investigation first began, Recorder Broyles was undoubtedly disposed to decide against the defendants. In fact, he stated so much himself. It was the manner in which the attorneys, James F. O'Neill and Aleck Myers, handled the cases and the arguments they made which secured a verdict for their clients and for "Sapho."

To sum up the investigation in a nutshell: Recorder Broyles decided that a literary work, even should it contain suggestions of licentiousness, if, taken as a whole, it is of such a nature as to point out a great moral and has been written with that intent, cannot be placed under the ban of the city law which prohibits obscene, vulgar and licentious publications.

The prosecution introduced a copy of the book. The defense acknowledged having sold it, and the case then rested on whether or not "Sapho" was an obscene, vulgar or licentious production.

The defense introduced the first witnesses to show that the book was not such as had been charged against it.

"Sapho" Was All Right.

Dr. J. C. Olmsted was the first witness. He stated that he had read "Sapho" twelve years ago and considered the book a work of high literary merit.

"'Sapho,'" said the doctor, "deals with a certain phase of life in French society. This is depicted in as delicate a style as possible. The story shows the utter ruin, physically and morally, of a young man, and it is told in the most classical French. I have read the book in the French and in the English translation. The translation is absolutely free of any grossness. The moral is a dreadful lesson and a warning. The author has a high standing in literature and he is an admirable exponent of the modern French school of literature."

The doctor was asked by Inspector Hunter if he thought "Sapho" was a proper book to have on his parlor table.

The defense objected to the question on the ground that many books which were not proper to leave on the parlor table were not licentious or obscene. The recorder sustained the objection.

"Sapho" as a Text Book.

Dr. J. M. Smith was the next witness, and he stated that he had read "Sapho" and he considered it a typical work of the French classics.

"I read portions of 'Sapho,'" said Dr. Smith, "at the University of the South, at Sewanee, in the original French and under the tutorage of our professor of French. I do not consider the book licentious in the least."

This was telling testimony for "Sapho."

Linton Tedford testified that he had perused "Sapho" and he considered the book an admirable work of fiction.

"Of course," said the witness, "it is not such a book as one would find in a Sunday school library, but it is neither obscene, vulgar or licentious.

He was asked if he had read Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," and he replied that he had, and he did not consider "Sapho" nearly as bad as that poem by the great poet. He said he had also read the Bible and there were passages in that book which, if taken by themselves, might be considered licentious.

"Sapho's" Great Lesson.

Robert F. Shedden stated that he had read "Sapho" and the book, so far from being licentious, taught a great moral, showing that those who defy conventional laws will surely suffer.

"How did the people in 'Sapho' suffer?" the recorder asked the witness, "by suicide or by going to prison?"

"The young man suffered," replied Mr. Shedden, "by being wrecked and by having all the tender relations of life ruined."

Witness said he considered "Camille" a worse book than "Sapho."

"If it was left to me," said Mr. Shedden, "I would have plays like 'Sapho' and 'Camille' given about every six months in all the cities as a lesson to the young men."

The inspector asked his parlor table question again, and again it was ruled out.

F. J. Paxon, manager of the Southern Baptist Publication Society, testified that he had been advised to read "Sapho" by men who were his friends and older than himself on account of the great moral lesson it taught.

"Sapho" Holds Its Own.

"There may be passages in the book," said Mr. Paxon, "which taken by themselves would be considered licentious, but the same can be said of Balzac, Burns, Shakespeare and other literary writers. The preface to 'Sapho' explains why the book was written and the author states that he wrote it to be read by his sons when they were twenty years of age."

Dr. D. S. Arnold did not consider the book obscene or licentious in any sense, but believed it taught a good moral.

Roby Robinson did not think the book objectionable on the ground that it was impure, but considered it a fine piece of literature. Treated as a whole, the book was classical.

Dr. F. H. Sims stated that he had traveled in Europe for four and a half years and had an opportunity of seeing life in Paris. He had read "Sapho" in French and English and he looked upon it as an exponent of high life in Paris and not at all obscene. He had read Balzac and Hugo and he considered Daudet as great a writer as either of them. "Sapho" was a classical work.

'Sapho" in the Book Market.

John Aldrich testified that he had been in the book business many years and "Sapho" had been sold for the past twenty years as a classical work. It was so published and so sold.

"I sold a copy of 'Sapho,'" said the witness, "to a lady who said she wanted it for her son to read."

H. Boschman stated that he had read "Sapho" and regarded the book as a work of high literary merit.

Mr. McDonald, a book seller, stated that the book was sold by publishing houses as a classical novel.

This closed the evidence for the defense and Attorney Myers offered copies of Shakespeare, Burns and "Camille" in evidence by way of comparison, but the recorder ruled them out on the ground that "Sapho" alone was under investigation. He said, however, that the attorneys could use the works in their arguments.

Attorney O'Neill placed in evidence a copy of a standard catalogue from a large publishing house to show that "Sapho" was included among the literary works.

A "Sapho" Cross-Fire.

The attorneys put Inspector Hunter under a close cross-questioning. The inspector admitted that he had never seen the book until he had made the cases. He couldn't tell who the hero or heroine was, and failed to tell the plot of the novel. He said he had skimmed over the book and had marked passages which he considered licentious and obscene. He was asked to show these passages and he opened a copy of the novel and handed the dog-eared pages to the attorneys.

Smith Clayton was introduced by the prosecution, and he said he had read "Sapho" eighteen months ago and again recently to refresh his memory. He considered the book unfit for young people to read and a very obscene and licentious production. It was written, he said, in very beautiful language, but that only made it the more dangerous.

"As to the moral," said the witness, "it is true the young man suffers some, but the woman does not. She simply has a picnic."

On the cross-examination Mr. Clayton admitted that Burns and Shakespeare were in some places licentious and obscene and unfit for young people to read. When asked about licentious passages in the Bible, Mr. Clayton said that in books like the Bible the good overwhelms the evil allusions to such an extent that the result is good, but such was not the case with "Sapho."

"Sapho" Is Roasted.

Dr. W. B. Stradley, pastor of Trinity church, took the stand.

"I have read 'Sapho,'" he said, "and from my sandpoint I think the book grossly vulgar. It is minute in its details of licentiousness. The fact that a book teaches a moral does not preclude the possibility of its being obscene and unfit to be read. In 'Sapho' the moral is covered up by the glare and glitter of the plot."

On the cross-examination, Dr. Stradley said he had read Hugo, but he had never seen anything by that author as bad as 'Sapho.'

"The American concept of morals," remarked the minister, "is not like the French."

The witness said he did not think all that Shakespeare or Burns wrote should go into the hands of the young. He admitted that even portions of the Bible should be expurgated before the young men and maidens read it.

"About the alleged licentious statements in portions of the Bible," said Dr. Stradley, "I wish to say these occurrences are not given in justification of the characters so treated, and when vice is spoken of it is always punished."

Said "Sapho" Soils the Soul.

Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church, was placed on the stand and he testified that he had read only passages from 'Sapho' since summoned as a witness. He considered those passages as very licentious.

"In my opinion," said the witness, "they are calculated to soil the soul and injure the character."

Dr. T. P. Bell, editor of The Christian Index, testified that he had seen a copy of "Sapho" after he had entered the court room.

"What I read of 'Sapho,'" said the editor, 'caused me to decide that I did not care to further peruse the book. It is grossly licentious."

He was asked by the attorneys for the defense if he did not consider passages in the Bible, if taken by themselves, as licentious, and he replied:

"Yes, that is true."

"Do you consider the Bible, as a whole, licentious?" he was asked.

"I certainly do not," was the reply.

Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor of the Sixth Baptist church, was the next witness.

Thought "Sapho" Was Dangerous.

"I have read marked passages in 'Sapho,'" he stated, "which were pointed out to me after I came into the court room by Inspector Hunter. What I read was certainly licentious and dangerous to put into the hands of young people. The very beauty of the language makes it all the more dangerous."

When asked about the Bible, he replied that the Bible was an inspired work and when evil was mentioned it was for the purpose of showing that it was punished.

F. M. Aiken, assistant city building inspector, was the last witness and he stated he had read 'Sapho' and considered it a licentious book.

"It is calculated," said the witness, "to injure young men, and for that matter, old men, too."

Both Attorney Myers and Attorney O'Neil argued the case.

Mr. Myers took the position that the defendants were only actuated in defending the case by a desire not to be placed in the light of selling obscene books when they had been honest in their intention to dispose of a work of a high classical order. He referred to the works of Burns, Shakespeare, Milton, Balzac and others whose writings contained licentious passages, and asked the court if it would decide that these books must not be sold. He spoke of "Sapho" as a work of literary merit, and appealed to the recorder not to put his stamp of disapproval upon it because a few men objected to isolated passages they had read.

"Sapho" as a Great Sermon.

Mr. O'Neill held up to the court a long list of the works of the best writers the world ever produced and compared them to "Sapho." He told the whole story of the book and pointed out that it was a great sermon to young men.

"Ministers have come into this court," said Mr. O'Neill, "and they are good men, and have sought to brand this classical work as immoral, when, in my opinion, it is a greater sermon than any dogmatic oration from the pulpit."

Step by step he went through the story that Daudet had pictured so beautifully and showed that it was in every chapter a warning to young men that all who did as Jean Gaussin would, like him, go down to utter ruin.

Apotheosis of "Sapho."

Recorder Broyles in deciding the case said:

"I have read 'Sapho' since these cases were made, and at first I was of the opinion that it was licentious and obscene. As has been aptly said here by witnesses, people read novels for pleasure, and often the moral, if there is any, is lost sight of. A book can point a moral and still be obscene. However, since hearing all the testimony in this case, and well-informed men testify that 'Sapho' is a classical work and has been sold as such for many years, and after listening to the able argument of counsel, I now believe 'Sapho' is not such a work as comes under the city ordinance, and I will dismiss the case."



Some Sketches Made at the Hearing of the "Sapho" Case Before Judge Broyles Yesterday Afternoon.



COUGHS
—AND—
COLDS
CAN NOT EXIST
Where the New Germicide
HYOMEI
Is used Night and Morning.
IT CURES OR YOUR MONEY IS REFUNDED
Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price, Outfit Complete, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
Five days' treatment sent free on receipt of 2c stamp for postage.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
has been for over 30 years the standard. Scientifically prepared from the finest beef; it strengthens the strong and invigorates invalids.
Every jar signed in blue: Justus Liebig

STOVE FOUNDERS MEET MOLDERS

Meeting Was Held Yesterday at the Kimball.

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

They Come from Many Sections of the North and East.

ANOTHER SESSION TO OCCUR TODAY

Those Who Attended the Meeting Announced Last Night That There Was Nothing To Give Out to the Public at That Time.

Representatives from the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and delegates from the Iron Molders' Union of North America were in session all day yesterday at the Kimball house.

The representatives of the stove founders' association who participated in the conference were:

C. H. Castle, of the Comstock, Castle & Co., of Quincy, Ill.; Henry Cribben, of the Cribben & Sexton Company, of Chicago; A. C. Mott, of the Abram Mott Stove Company, of Philadelphia; Grange Sard, of Rathbone, Sard & Co., of Albany, N. Y.; Jeremiah Dwyer, of the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit; George H. Holland, of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, and Mr. Thomas J. Hogan, secretary.

The delegates from the Iron Molders' Union were: Martin Fox, president, of Cincinnati; David Black, secretary, of Cincinnati; Daniel W. Shalkop, of Philadelphia; William Rogers, of Chicago; Thomas O'Neil, of Detroit, and John P. Rechtenwald, of Louisville.

Conferences between these two powerful organizations have been held every year for the past eight years, and have been productive of much good.

The Stove Founders' Association represents many million dollars of capital, as it stands for almost the entire combined strength of the stove manufacturers of the United States.

The Iron Molders' Union has about 35,000 members and is well organized. The annual conference between the two bodies are usually held in Chicago. This is the first time in the history of the association that the sessions have been held in the south.

The conferees held three sessions yesterday, one in the morning, one in the afternoon and one at night. All of the sessions were executive and nothing will be given out until all of the questions that will arise at the conference are settled and an agreement is signed.

The principal question that will arise at the conference is the settling of the wage scale for the ensuing year. This scale, when fixed and agreed upon by both sides, will be strictly adhered to until another conference is held. It is understood that the scale discussed yesterday is to continue in force one year from the date of agreement.

At 10 o'clock last night Secretary Thomas J. Hogan, of the Stove Founders' Association, said:

"We have nothing to give out tonight."

From this statement the inference may be drawn that no agreement had been reached on any of the questions that had been under discussion all day.

Another session will be held today, and the conference will continue until some agreement has been reached.

SMALLPOX CASES IN SPARTA.

Disease Breaks Out Among the Negroes—Mild Type.

Sparta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The smallpox, which has been prevalent throughout the county for several months, has broken out in Sparta, and there are already several cases reported. The disease so far has been confined to negroes. Several negroes living on Spring street, which is the Decatur street of Sparta, are down with the disease, and a strict quarantine has been established against the infected houses. The appearance of the plague has caused intense excitement. The doctors state that the cases are only a mild type, and that the disease is not likely to become dangerous.

Petition Not Strong Enough.

Gainesville, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The contemplated prohibition election in Hall county is off; at least, there will be none for the present. This afternoon Ordinary Rudolph made a canvass of the petition filed with him and found that there were 169 names which must come off because they were not qualified voters. This number made more than one-tenth of the petitioners and therefore he could not order an election held.

Dr. Mayo at Normal.

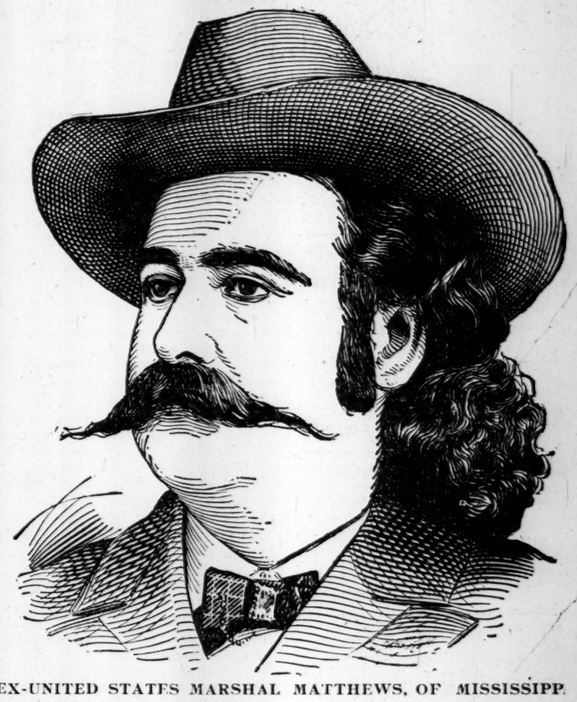
Normal, Ala., March 14.—(Special.)—Dr. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, is now delivering a course of lectures at the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Normal, Ala., at 3 o'clock every evening on the following subjects:

"What Is Education," "How To Teach a School," "How To Govern a School," "Natural Method of Instruction," "How To Study the Children," "Training for Citizenship in the Public Schools," "Upper Story Work for American Girls," "Good Reading for Everybody."

Dr. Mayo has been engaged for twenty years in the ministry of education in the south, and is familiar with the entire educational work of the whole country. The two first lectures have been given and received with highest appreciation and profit. President Councill is to be congratulated upon securing Dr. Mayo's services.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL

THANKS PERUNA FOR HIS RAPID RECOVERY FROM CATARRH.



EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATTHEWS, OF MISSISSIPP.

Hon. S. S. Matthews, ex-United States marshal of Mississippi, in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, O., written from Hazelhurst, Miss., says:

"I am happy to say that I am cured of catarrh and need no more attention from you. It is a great satisfaction that I am able to write you that Peruna has in my case done all that you claim, and that I will need no more medicine."

Hon. J. F. Crooker, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was for years superintendent of schools at Buffalo, in a letter dated October 16th, writes:



Hon. J. F. Crooker, Sup't Buffalo, N. Y., Public Schools.

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh six or seven years, and after trying many remedies, was induced by a friend to take Peruna. The results have been highly satisfactory. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh, as my cure is complete."

Hon. B. B. Doviner, congressman from West Virginia, in a letter from Washington, D. C., to the Peruna Medicine Co., says the following of their catarrh remedy, Peruna:

"I join with my colleagues in the house of representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Mrs. Mary C. Fentress writes from Paradise, Tex., the following: "I think I can say that your good advice and medicine has cured me of chronic catarrh. I have had no pains in my head since I have taken Peruna. I have been in bad health ever since '50, and have taken a good many medicines which were only of temporary relief. Peruna is the catarrh cure. The Peruna stopped my catarrh of the head so that it did not become chronic, and I am very thankful for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine."



Mrs. Mary Fentress.

The great multitude take this remedy without any other advice than the directions to be found upon the bottle and in the pamphlets. There are those who prefer, however, to correspond with Dr. Hartman during their sickness. To all such he will make prompt and careful answer without charge.

Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Catarrh is essentially the same everywhere. The remedy that will cure catarrh in one situation will cure it in all situations.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free book.

A MILK THIEF GETS SHOT

Why Granville Clayton Shot Munroe Durham.

WOUNDED MAN WILL DIE

Durham Was in Cow Stall Milking the Cows—Clayton Was Protecting His Master's Property.

While milking cows unlawfully last night about 10 o'clock, Munroe Durham, a negro, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Granville Clayton, another negro.

Clayton is employed by W. J. Govan, at No. 65 West Pine street, to feed and milk five or six cows. For several weeks the cow feed has been missing and the cows have been milked at night. Added to this was the theft of a coop of fine chickens.

Clayton was instructed to watch out for the thief, and last night he was armed with a pistol and placed where he could see any one who entered the yard. He saw a negro slip into the yard, and when he approached the cow shed Durham sprang out.

Clayton stepped backward and fell over a wheelbarrow. He saw the other negro advancing upon him and he raised his pistol and fired.

Durham ran out of the yard and was followed. He was found at his house, nearby, and it was seen that he was severely wounded.

The police were notified and Call Officer Cornett and Bicycle Officer Wells went to the place. The officers ascertained that Durham might die and the negro was sent to the Grady hospital. The physicians located the wound in the throat. There was an internal hemorrhage, and the injury was pronounced fatal.

Clayton was arrested and locked up at the police barracks. He stated that he was only protecting his master's property and fired the pistol when he thought the thief was advancing upon him.

Durham has been in trouble before and has served a sentence in the chaingang. It is not believed that Clayton will be prosecuted.

Sheriff and Deputy Arrested.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.)—Sheriff J. W. Wilkinson and his deputy, H. E. James, have been indicted for murder for having killed John Hendericks, an aged man. Wilkerson shot Hendricks, who had felled James with a club, and was about to strike him again. The two officers were at Hendricks's to arrest his son. Considerable indignation prevailed on account of the indictments.

Preston Attempts Suicide.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 14.—(Special.)—C. H. Preston, prominently connected with the Diamond Match Company, attempted suicide today by shooting himself through the head. He is expected to die by morning.

"Y-USE-A" Welsbach MANTLE

A new standard of strength and light; without a peer in brilliancy, durability, and economy. Costs 50c. and is 50 per cent. cheaper than any other mantle.

Try it and see.

Sold everywhere. Price 50c.

"Y-USE-A"

Remember the name

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

London Office.

The London Office of
... The Constitution
Is at the Trafalgar Buildings,
Trafalgar Square

Handsome reading and reception rooms are provided here and a special invitation is extended to all Southerners visiting London to avail themselves of the facilities provided, and to make The Constitution office their headquarters.

MR. GEO. M. S. HORTON is the London representative of this paper.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our traveling representatives are W. H. OVERBEY, CHARLES H. CONNELLY, E. L. CAIN and L. B. WILCOX.

Appointed to travel for soliciting subscriptions in Alabama, M. J. WILLINGHAM and J. M. JACKSON.

Our city collectors are Messrs. R. L. CANNON, JAMES T. CARTER and CLAUDE A. VIRGIN. Be sure that you do not pay any one else.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, with Sunday, one year	$8 00
" without " " "	6 00
" with " six months	4 00
" without " " "	3 00
Sunday edition only, one year	2 00
Weekly " one year	1 00

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico:
10 to 12-page paper... 1c
16 to 24-page paper... 2c
28 to 36-page paper... 3c
Foreign rates doubled.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

Entered at the Postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., as second-class matter.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1900.

An Immense Movement for Atlanta.

The decision to build a cotton machinery manufactory in this city is one of such importance that it easily eclipses all previous efforts of progress in the entire south.

The greatest expense connected with the establishment of cotton factories is in the purchase of the plant. The president of the Arkwright Club, of Boston, in answering the claim that there was a profit in the saving of freight on cotton from the south to New England sufficient to pay the southern mill for its existence, declared that this saving was more than twice offset by the losses which the south would sustain through the freight on machinery from New England back to the field. So true was this fact, that when New England went into the manufacture of cotton, one of the first works undertaken was that of establishing a cotton machinery plant at home. The machinery was at first imported from England, and it did not take the New England men long to discover that this was an expense to which they could not submit. The consequence was the machinery plant, and around this grew up the numerous mills, thus saving all expenses of transportation for new machinery and the delay and transportation consequent upon repairs.

Thus far the cotton milling business in the south has grown up really under difficulties, for while we have had the cotton direct from the field, our mill men have had to spend immense sums for the purchase of machinery with the added cost of transportation. Now that the milling interest is secure, the proposition has taken form to build a machinery plant in Atlanta. This is an idea presented through the Business Men's League and taken up and indorsed by a large number of cotton mill magnates throughout the south. The result is an organization, a subscription of $450,000 and immediate work upon the plant.

As stated before, the importance of this movement cannot be estimated. It means that cotton manufacturing has become a fixture and not an experiment. It means that our people propose to go into all the related enterprises to the manufacture of cotton. For Atlanta, especially, this means the building up of a large cotton manufacturing district within shadow of the machinery plant. This district, which would extend to Griffin on the one side, to Douglasville, to Marietta, to Gainesville and to Covington, completing the circle, will give us a milling strength equal to the greatest cotton districts of either Old or New England. Looking at this mill in the light of the labor which it will employ, it will bring to the city high-paid, expert workmen, who will be valuable additions to the population.

This great enterprise, coming at the same time with the proposed million-dollar factory, shows that there is activity in the air.

An Example Over the Way.

The Constitution has advocated more cotton mills for Atlanta on the ground that these new industries would add immensely to the prosperity of the city in all lines of trade and business, in the improvement of real estate, and in the increased value of real estate.

As an example of the results accomplished by these new industries The Charleston News and Courier prints some figures that are at least interesting, if not significant. Referring to the fact that the Piedmont section of South Carolina is now enjoying the most prosperous era in its history, our contemporary refers to the case of Greenville, a comparatively small town on the Southern railway; that is to say, it used to be a small town, but is now rapidly growing into a large one.

The News and Courier says that during the present year not less than $2,000,000 will be invested in cotton mills within the limits of Greenville, or within two miles of its center.

On the 8th instant, the stockholders of the Poe mill were to take a formal vote on the question of doubling the capacity of their plant, which at present has 25,000 spindles, and looms in proportion. The duplication of the plant will cost $500,000.

To begin and complete the enormous amount of work planned by the cotton mill interests alone will require more than three hundred car loads of material, and not less than 15,000,000 brick. In addition, an electric street railway is in course of construction.

All these improvements are to be undertaken by corporations, but their activity has stimulated private enterprise to a wonderful extent. During the past two years not less than one hundred houses have been annually erected, and this number will be increased during the present year. Moreover, there are other improvements of a public nature in contemplation.

All of which leads us to observe that if our own citizens would begin to invest in cotton mills and keep it up, the city, prosperous as it is, would soon double its population and quadruple its business.

Atlanta's Military Park.

The bill for the establishment of a military park connecting the battlefields around Atlanta has been favorably reported to the house of representatives.

This encouraging action may be taken to mean that the scheme outlined for a national park around Atlanta will become a fact. Having behind it such strong indorsements from men who led on both sides of the fights to be commemorated, there was but little doubt from the beginning of the success of the movement.

The government of the United States, following the custom of the world, has committed itself to the policy of preserving its historic battlefields. Already several such parks are under government care. Viewed from the standpoint of commanding eminence in the conflict, the battles around Atlanta serve at once as a culmination of the engagements of the entire war. Next after Richmond, Atlanta was the prize for which the federal commanders strained every effort. It was the campaign culminating in Atlanta and continuing to the sea, which brought about the end. Therefore, it may be said that in connecting and beautifying the battlefields associated with the siege of this city the government is dealing with the most important strategic center of the war between the states.

It is a happy condition that the preservation of these battlefields carries with it no bitter memories, nor does it suggest the triumph of one side or the other. The interest in the battlefields of the war between the states will always center in the bravery of the American soldier. There will be none to ask upon which side he fought, for he fought on both. As was happily expressed by General Shaw, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Americans can all rejoice in the contemplation of American valor which was as true and sterling under the gray as the blue and under the blue as the gray.

We may, therefore, look for a great national park which will commemorate the closing struggle of that great war.

A "Simple Case."

The New York Mail and Express, which is a warm partisan organ of the republicans, turns its headlight upon the Porto Rican questions, and after a cursory examination, announces that "the case is a very simple one." It says that the president wanted free trade with Porto Rico last December because he thought it would improve the condition of the inhabitants, and "he has not changed that view."

On the contrary, he said not a word about benevolence in his message. He said it was "our plain duty" and a plain duty does not always jump with benevolence, or with ease and comfort. A plain duty is something to be performed at all hazards and in spite of obstacles that may be overcome.

"The president believes," says The Mail and Express, "that congress has the constitutional power to levy duties upon the products of the new territorial acquisitions. This is denied, especially by democrats." This is putting it mildly. It is denied, in one form or another, by nine-tenths of the republican newspapers. For instance, the leading republican newspaper in Indiana, a state where the democrats have considerably more than a "fighting chance," declares that the Porto Rican tariff measure should not be passed. It declares that it has already given reasons why the bill should not be passed, and these reasons "relate to the constitutionality, the justice, the fairness, the wisdom and the expediency of the measure." This paper, The Indianapolis Journal, declares that "all the arguments (in favor of the bill) are based on sordid and mercenary consideration," which should have no place in the policy of a great nation toward the people of a newly acquired territory."

This statement represents practically the unanimous public sentiment of the country. Nevertheless, the republican leaders, in spite of the protests of their constituents, in spite of the warnings of the party organs, in spite of their own knowledge that they are entering upon a course which they cannot consistently advocate before the people, are going relentlessly forward, urged by the trusts, the syndicates, and the protected interests, to establish the policy of imperialism. But even the most enthusiastic promoters of protection are revolting against this inhuman and un-American policy. For instance, The Manufacturers' Record, a periodical established with the sole purpose of advocating the interests of those who have flourished under republican tariff legislation, says of the Porto Ricans: "They have not their earlier markets in Spain and Cuba, and if they can get no favors from the 'mother country,' there is doubt if she is fit to be a mother. That kind of a mother to the motherless is a rather unnatural mother."

That there is a moral side to the question which has been entirely ignored by those who now control the "great party of moral ideas" is shown by the attitude of the religious press. The Evangelist (the Presbyterian organ) dealing with the republican argument that we must protect our own growers of tobacco and sugar, indignantly exclaims: "Our own growers! Is not Porto Rico our own? Are not the Porto Rican growers our own? What kind of absorption is this? What kind of Americanization of our new dependencies does it portend?"

These are very pertinent questions, and when the republican party is haled before the bar of public opinion, as it will be this year, it will have some difficulty in answering them. The case is infinitely worse when we remember our relations to Porto Rico before we ever dreamed of making that island an integral part of this country. Under the republican reciprocity treaties negotiated by the Harrison administration, we gave to the people of Porto Rico a large measure of free trade. Sugar, molasses, coffee and hides were admitted free of duty.

But under the "benevolent" administration all this is changed. We propose to deluge the island with our own products, but all the products of Porto Rico except coffee are to be charged 15 per cent of the Dingley rates, and the products of other nations entering the island ports will have to pay full Dingley rates. We "protect" Porto Rico with one hand and oppress her with the other, in the name of imperialism.

Now that the producers of Porto Rico have become American producers we are preparing to give them a smaller measure of justice than we gave them when their allegiance was due to the Spanish government. We claim that Porto Rico is now American territory, and yet the "benevolent" administration is keen to place upon them burdens that no other American possession was ever called on to bear—all because congress is now superior to the constitution.

Mr. McKinley has changed his mind (as he says) because the claim is made that Porto Rico is a definite part of the United States; that the power to legislate for the island is given to that body by the constitution; and that, therefore, the limitations of the constitution must apply to all legislation in the case of Porto Rico. In other words, from a state of "benevolence" he has fallen into a condition of obstinacy. He has come to believe "that congress has the constitutional power to levy duties upon the products of Porto Rico." He has taken this ground, according to the statement of an anonymous member of the cabinet, because the democrats have made the opposite contention.

He and the congressmen whom he has "sent for" and subdued are acting in the face of the fact that only a very few out of the great number of republican newspapers in this country agree with his views in the matter. They take the common sense American view that our new territorial possessions fall under the jurisdiction of the constitution the moment the flag is planted there—the moment that congress has power and authority under the constitution to enact suitable legislation for these possessions.

Some Startling Figures.

The New York Journal is at all times startling, and never more so than when it gets into the realm of figures.

Protesting against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, The Journal claims to speak for the people of the next ten, fifty and one hundred years.

Going on to enumerate the constituency in mind, Mr. Hearst expects 98,000,000 people in ten years from now, which will be accomplished in the life expectancy of Mr. Hay. In twenty years he raises the limit to 120,000,000 and in thirty years, when Secretary Gage's national bank favors will come to a close, we will have 150,000,000 people. In forty years this will be increased to 187,000,000, to be raised ten years later to 233,000,000.

Then it is that Mr. Hearst knocks the spots out of almost every continent by declaring that in one hundred years the population will be 707,000,000.

Looking ahead upon the possibilities of the United States, with such a population within its limits, is enough to paralyze imagination, and to justify a lump of ice to the head.

That "Dear Little Shamrock."

The Constitution has already referred to the opportunity which lies before Queen Victoria on the occasion of her coming visit to Ireland.

For the first time in the history of England the shamrock is in demand as a sign of royal decoration. The Irish flag is to be run up over the city hall of London on St. Patrick's Day, and tuft hunters in the Emerald Isle are loaded down with orders to furnish shamrocks for the clubs and for the court receptions of the English capital. By order of her majesty the trefoil has become a military decoration. Taken as a whole, for the first time in the history of the English government, Ireland and Irishmen are being recognized in their true relation to the empire and stand in the place of honor.

The situation is one of such sudden importance that it is doubtful if either English tory or Irish irreconcilable are yet able to appreciate it. It would seem as if there had been a sentiment growing among the masses of the people which, leading upward to the governing powers, has impelled them into steps which they did not contemplate and which cannot be retraced. If this be so, it is one of those supreme moments when authority should bow to generosity, and when irreconcilables should check refusal and permit the better impulses of the whole people to work out the proper fruition.

The queen's visit to Ireland by itself would mean nothing. Her reception by the people of that country would be but enforced courtesy. But when among the people, in the clubs, in the avenues of public expression, there comes bubbling up an exuberance of Irish admiration, there must be something which not even royalty itself, if it were so disposed, could check. The Irish people have never been a rebellious people. They have loved their nation and have been willing to fight for it. They are proud of their race, and will not submit to indignities upon it. They have resented the injustice to which they have been subjected. They recognize full well that the day of the chief and the king has passed, and that government has now become a matter of business for the benefit of the whole people, and as a consequence that that government is best which best serves the people. If abandoning her old policy of coercion and indifference England proposes to take Ireland cordially by the hand and to wipe out every trace of discrimination, there can be no doubt of a new awakening in the energies of the empire and of the vast influence which Irishmen will wield in shaping its fortunes.

While there are those who are disposed to make little of pending movements, it must not be forgotten that there is an over-ruling Providence which shapes destinies, and that the incidents being enacted in London are but in the line of a new era of peace, fraternity and brotherhood. That such may be the case must be the heartfelt wish of everyone who loves justice and sympathizes with the past history of the island which now seems to be in a fair way of entering upon a new period.

The People Coming Together.

The coming together of the white people of the south is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

A few days ago we had occasion to notice the fraternization of democrat and populist in the county of Lincoln, where the spurring incentive of white union and white integrity has given the voters a common cause upon which they can unite for the good of the country and the preservation of civilization. In the re-adjustment of conditions during the past thirty-five years the one shadow which hung over the south was that of the suffrage. If property, intelligence and racial safety were to be at the mercy of an ignorant horde of voters all efforts at progress and development would be in vain. In the struggle which ensued there was the effort to secure safety at almost any cost and to secure it under a method which would not only be legal but right. Gradually the white primary has grown up as the agent of reformation and defense. Through this method, carried on under legal supervision and made subject to all the laws governing regular elections, there is afforded to the people a full opportunity for the canvassing and settling of any political questions which may arise. The vote having been taken, the wishes of the majority having been ascertained, the white voters can then await in perfect patience the result of the regular election.

During the past few years the great masses of the people in the south have been bitterly divided upon questions of great moment, and going to the polls with these differences, the colored voter has too often been given the balance of power with the result of defeating the white majority. While there were heartburnings in that era it has already furnished good fruit in opening the eyes of our people to the necessity of settling their differences, first among themselves and then presenting a united front at the ballot box. The suggestion made by the populists of Lincoln county, since taken up in many other parts of the south, that previous divisions be forgotten and that all come together at the primaries, is a good one.

The movement thus in progress in Georgia has reached Alabama, where several counties have decided upon the primary plan meeting with the agreement of both democratic and populist leaders. There is no room in the south for a division among white men. Every effort which they make to come together should be encouraged and is a sign that white patience will overcome all difficulties.

It is a gratifying sign that this union of the white people is taking place under the banner of democracy and that the populists throughout the south are returning to the democratic organization. They recognize the fact that democratic principles are broad enough to cover all, and that separate party organizations, instead of helping, have a disastrous effect in the south.

Two Newspaper Experiments.

The reading public is now watching two newspaper experiments with a great deal of interest.

It is needless to say that the one most in the public eye, creating a sensation which its publisher seeks to minimize, is that of The Topeka Capital. The difficulty of considering the effect of Mr. Sheldon's venture springs from the sense of reverence which forbids sober-minded men from looking lightly upon peripatetic imitation of the Savior. The Christian mind which has been rightly trained cannot regard with indifference the presumption of men who would place themselves as models of divinity. Even the use of the sacred name in unseeming familiarity is something shocking. There can be nothing more certain than that the sober, second thought, the deep religious motive which lies in the consciences of all men, after the sensationalism of the first issue is passed, will recoil from a continuance of the experiment. It is one thing for a man to resolve, in his own life and actions, to seek his model in the Savior of men, but is quite another thing for a man to set himself up as a Savior by proxy. The best example of what reputable journalism is, is to be found in those newspapers published by conservative and God-fearing men, who pursue the line of duty and do the best they can. Mr. Sheldon has made a mistake; an unwitting one, it is true, but which will become more and more apparent as embryo reformers take up the sacred name and bandy it about to all sorts of personal uses.

The second newspaper venture to which we refer is the present status of The New York Daily News. The death of the late owner has left his widow to her own resources, or as an alternative, to the whims of employees. In a very decided manner Mrs. Wood used the telephone, called off the editors, employed new ones, and attends to every detail herself. She exercises her prerogative of seeing everything which goes into the paper, writes editorials, and gives instructions to others as to what she desires to have written. She directs the policy of the paper, sees that its democratic sentiments are unadulterated, and insists upon the publication being conducted on the lines which made it a success under her husband. She has infused into it a spirit of kindness and of charity, which makes it more and more interesting.

Taken altogether, the venture of Mrs. Wood is much more inspiring than is that of Mr. Sheldon. She seeks no impossible representation, but speaking from the heart of perfect womanhood, reaches as near to divinity as can be vouchsafed to a human being.

Mr. Carnegie does not use the language of a philanthropist when he talks back to Mr. Frick.

Oh, yes; Mr. Gorman will be admitted into the caucus, and his advice will be taken, too. Mr. Gorman always gives good advice when he gets into a party caucus.

Perhaps after awhile the democrats will have an opportunity to oust house republicans from their seats. Republican precedent is sometimes valuable.

THE STATE PRESS.

Another Rabbit Farm.

Houston Home Journal: A new enterprise is being carried on by Mr. Z. B. Means. He is growing Belgium hares. They grow very fast and large, and multiply rapidly. One pair, if well cared for, will raise from forty to fifty per year. For eating purposes, Mr. Means says they net 50 cents each at 8c per pound.

Hog Cholera.

Houston Home Journal: Hog cholera has killed many hogs in Houston within the last several weeks, and the disease may be spreading. Mr. S. L. Norwood, near Perry, has lost more than fifty, including small pigs, out of a total of about ninety-five.

Thanks.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal: The Atlanta Constitution deserves the praise of every farmer in the southern states, for its able exposure of Neillism. We think the cotton speculators would make more money hereafter by paying Neill a good sum not to make any more cotton estimates for them.

A New Moon.

From The Dallas, Ga., New Era.

Now I take my paper down
And dip my pen in ink;
I have not very much to write—
I've had no time to think.

My wife is sick, she has la grippe,
I'm very busy now,
I've had to fix the baby's soup
And also milk the cow.

The man who's smiling out here now
Is Mr. G. A. Crow;
A little girl has stopped with him
Is why he's smiling so.

Ben Moss is now happy, too—
He lives just o'er the creek—
A little boy came to his house
On Wednesday of last week.

J. F. Johnston, who is sick,
As last week's Journal tells,
I am very glad to say
That he is getting well.

Orange Rakestraw has moved out here—
He lives with S. D. Moon;
He's clearing off the hedges now,
He'll go to plowing soon.

When will I see the mockingbird
In blooming apple tree?
When will the plowboy take his lines
And hollow "haw" and "gee?"
(In the springtime.)

When will the busy bee again
Around the hive be seen?
When will I see the willow tree
All dressed in living green?
(In the springtime.)

When will the roses bloom again
And kiss the morning dew?
When will I gather dogwood blooms
Or pluck the violets blue?
(In the springtime.)

When will I see the butterfly
And hear the cawing crow?
When will I take my seed corn out
And drop it in the row?
(In the springtime.)

When will I see the little chicks
Around the coop door play?
When will the whippoorwill again
Be heard at close of day?
(In the springtime.)

When will the census man come 'round
And ring the door alarm?
And have us tell him all about
The mortgage on the farm?
(In the springtime.)

—REUBIN.

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Clarkesville, Ga., Advertiser: Atlanta, according to the report of the second assistant postmaster general, is the tenth city in the United States in the size of the mail she sends out. There are 175 first-class offices, and Atlanta being tenth in this list puts her among the big ones. Verily, Atlanta grows.

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader: Things have been rather quiet in Atlanta during the past few days. There have been only two killings—a boy being concerned in each—the Kimball house safe was robbed in open daylight of $1,500, two street preachers had a Sunday scrap, and a few other minor happenings have occurred. As usual, the Gate City is devoid of sensations.

Blue Ridge, Ga., Post: The mystery of the Goebel murder has not yet been solved. They ought to have some of Atlanta's detectives over in Kentucky.

Cedartown, Ga., Courier: After all that has been said and written, the railroad authorities are moving in the matter of a new depot for Atlanta. The old one is having a new floor lain! The expert "kusser" says he is wholly unequal to the undertaking and tenders his resignation.

Cedartown, Ga., Courier: Atlanta is agitating the question of holding an annual interstate fair in that city. We think it would be a good thing for the city and the state and we have no doubt that Atlanta with characteristic enterprise will succeed in the movement. We hope so.

Clarkesville, Tenn., Chronicle: Atlanta is to have a $1,000,000 cotton mill.

Love.

I love thee not alone for what thou art,
But for a glory which is shed on thee,
Not only for thy body packed in sweet
Of all this world; that cup of violet wine;
That mortal rose sweet in the night of life
That blossom by the early rain brought on;
Nor for that stirring bosom all besieged
By drowsing lovers—nor thy perilous hair;
Nor for that face that might provoke
Invasion of high cities; nor thy brow
Pale as a moon that on the summer steals;
Nor for thy freshness breathing like strange sleep.
Not for this only do I love thee, but
Because infinity upon thee broods;
And thou art full of whispers and of shadows.
Thy voice is like to music heard ere birth,
Some spirit lute touched on a spirit sea.
Thy face remembered is from other stars:
It has been sung of, though I know not when
It has the strangeness of the luring west
And of sad sea-horizons; beside thee
I am aware of many times and lands
Of birth far-back, of lives in many orbs.
O beauty, lone and like a candle clear
In this dim country of the world! O light
O sudden taper lit in far off dark,
A silent beam to the uncertain soul!
Thou meanest what the sea has striven to say
So long, and yearned up the cliffs to tell.
Thou art what all the winds have uttered not,
The lovely secret of the swooning breeze.

—STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF COTTON.

Six Hundred and Seventy Bales Sent from Reynolds, Ga.

Reynolds, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Littleton & Lamar, of Americus, have just completed a shipment of 670 bales of cotton from here. It required twenty-eight cars to carry it. It has just left on a special for the Americus compress, from whence it goes to Savannah for export. This is perhaps the largest single shipment of cotton that ever left our town. The price paid was 9¼ cents per pound and the amount was something over $30,000. This is quite a sum of money to be turned loose in one little town.

The cotton was held principally by the producers and we congratulate them upon their foresight or good luck in holding it. So far as this town is concerned the cotton crop of 1899 is now a thing of the past.

More guano has been sold here this spring than ever before. This means a larger acreage in cotton and consequently a larger production.

Vaccination in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—As a precautionary measure a general vaccination is in progress in Columbus. This morning thirty defendants faced the recorder for having refused to be vaccinated. Confronted with the prospect of going to jail, they bared their arms, however.

NATIONAL PARK SEEMS ASSURED

House Committee Reports Favorably on Park Bill.

REPORT WAS UNANIMOUS

News Received In Atlanta with Intense Satisfaction.

REPORT GOES BEFORE HOUSE TODAY

Members of the Business Men's League Are Jubilant, and Look for Little Opposition to the Bill—Interest in the House's Action.

Dispatches from Washington announcing that the house committee on military affairs had decided to report favorably on the bill to establish a national military park near Atlanta were received with intense satisfaction in this city yesterday by the members of the Business League and others who have been working for the establishment of such a park.

The action of the house committee comes in the nature of a gratifying surprise to the Atlanta men who have had the park bill in charge.

The only opposition that was developed in Washington on the occasion of the recent visit of a committee of prominent Atlantians to urge the passage of the bill was in the house.

There has never been any doubt in the minds of the friends of the bill in this city that it would pass the senate as soon as it reached that body. Consequently there is a strong feeling here that since the house committee has reported favorably the bill that the establishment of the park is certain. The report will go before the house today and nothing seems to stand in the way of a favorable report.

Members of the committee that visited Washington recently in behalf of the bill were jubilant when informed that the bill had been reported favorably by the house committee.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, who was one of the first to advocate the establishment of a national military park near Atlanta to commemorate the many bloody and memorable conflicts that took place in this vicinity, and who has worked indefatigably in the interests of such a park, was seen yesterday. He said:

"In common with everyone else who has worked for the proposed park, I am deeply gratified at the action of the house committee. There can be no doubt that the speeches of the old soldiers who appeared before the committee had a great deal to do with its decision. General O. O. Howard, General A. P. Stewart, General John B. Gordon, all appeared before the house committee and made magnificent speeches.

"It seems safe to predict the ultimate and complete success of our plans. None of us apprehend that the bill will meet with any opposition in the senate."

Secretary Martin Talks.

T. H. Martin, of the Business Men's League, is another Atlantian who has taken a great interest in the proposed park. When seen yesterday he said:

"The favorable report on the Atlanta military park bill, made this morning by the house committee on military affairs, simply clinches the movement for a military park on the battlefield at Peachtree creek.

"It was quite apparent to every member of the committee that visited Washington in the interest of the project that success was only a question of whether the measure would be adopted by this or by the next session of congress. It was to be expected that the dominant party might, in the face of a national campaign, hesitate somewhat regarding the indorsement of any measure carrying an appropriation, and it was on this point only that our committee felt some doubt. No one, however, who visited Washington and witnessed the enthusiastic scenes in the committee rooms, doubted for a moment that the movement would ultimately succeed.

"Of course a favorable report by the committee does not necessarily mean adoption by the house, but such a report goes very far toward accomplishing this end. The house committee is very largely depended upon in matters of this kind. Of course the question must be considered by the senate committee, but in the matter of appropriations the senate is usually guided by the action of the house, and, realizing its responsibility, the house committee was very much more cautious than the senate committee in giving an expression to our committee regarding this matter. Indeed, the probable report of the house committee was very much in doubt, and we had very little information regarding its intentions until the news of favorable action came this morning.

"There is but little question now of favorable action by this session of congress. We have asked for only enough money to purchase the property and inaugurate the work of improvement. Those who have visited the magnificent military parks on the Gettysburg and Chickamauga battlefields will understand the significance of this movement. Millions of dollars have been expended by the national and state government. At Chickamauga park, near Chattanooga, nearly 125 miles of turnpike road have been constructed. These roadways, connecting the battlefields around Atlanta, will be worth millions of dollars to our city.

"Aside from the economic value of the park, its historic interest will be very great. This will be the only park established as a memorial of the phenomenal Atlanta campaign—a campaign which lasted about five months and covered a loss, to both armies, of nearly 100,000 men in killed and wounded.

"The committee which visited Washington in the interest of the park was made up of General John B. Gordon, General A. P. Stewart, General O. O. Howard, Captain Evan P. Howell, Hoke Smith, Captain T. B. Neal, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Mayor James G. Woodward, E. P. Black, Forrest Adair, Alex Mattison, Colonel A. J. West, H. H. Cabaniss and others."

President Collier Pleased.

President Charles A. Collier, of the Business Men's League, has been one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the establishment of a national military park here. He said:

"The report of the house committee is extremely gratifying to every one who has taken any interest in the progress of the bill to establish a military park near Atlanta. The passage of the bill at this session of congress seems assured.

"The proposed park has many friends in the senate, and in view of the unanimous report of the house committee and the great pressure that has been brought to bear on Speaker Henderson, it seems probable that it will meet with little opposition in the house."

The Constitution received last night from its Washington correspondent the following dispatch telling of the action of the house committee:

"Washington, March 14.—(Special.)—The house committee on military affairs decided at its meeting this morning to report favorably Congressman Livingston's bill establishing the Atlanta national military park and tomorrow the report, which is being drawn by Mr. Slayden, of Texas, will go in.

"The favorable report was made by the unanimous vote of the committee. This puts the Atlanta bill on a par with the several others which were acted on by the committee yesterday, and there is now an excellent chance for the bill to pass the house at this session. Earlier in the session Chairman Hull arraigned himself against all legislation of this kind and went on record in saying none of these bills would be passed; but the pressure on him has been so strong that he has yielded to the opposition. There is still a disposition on the part of Speaker Henderson to prevent these bills being passed, but the friends of the different measures have joined hands and they believe they will be able to overcome the active opposition of the speaker and get them through. This may not be done for some time yet, but with a favorable report it is probable that in the exigencies of legislation, which is desired by other elements, these bills will be given a chance. If they once get before the house, there is no doubt of their passage. Senator Clay will have the bill, which he introduces and which is similar to that of Colonel Livingston, reported to the senate as he and Colonel Livingston deem best. They are working together in the matter, and they believe there is an excellent chance now to secure the passage of this bill, as well as of the Atlanta public building bill. Certainly the chances of the park bill have been very materially advanced by today's action of the house committee. There has at no time been any doubt of the senate's action, but the opposition of the house leaders to all legislation of this nature has seemed to stand in the way of a favorable report. This was the first important step. Now that it has been taken, the rest is easier. As I have said, however, the passage of the bill is not certain. Some of the republicans have said that the policy would be to allow the favorable reports at this session and delay final action until after the elections; but the supporters of these various bills purpose to make the campaign hot and they will break through the barriers if there is any possible chance."

THE COST OF THE BIG SHIPS.

Mr. Cramp Gives Some Facts Bearing on the Subject.

Washington, March 14.—(Special.)—Charles H. Cramp, the well-known Philadelphia shipbuilder, while at the capitol today mentioned the interview published on Monday in which Senator Frye discussed the relative cost of building ships in the United States and abroad. Asked if he indorsed what the senator said as to the comparative cost of American and foreign shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp replied:

"Most emphatically. The cost of building merchant ships is from 15 to 25 per cent higher in this country than it is in other countries, and it will remain so as long as the present restricted demand for merchant ships continues in the United States. Our only hope of becoming a great maritime nation lies in the passage of such a bill as the one that has just been favorably reported to each branch of congress. From a builder's point of view, I know such an enactment would be of the utmost permanent benefit to the nation, and would inaugurate our maritime resuscitation. There need be no fear that one line or class of ships will be unduly favored. The bill prevents that very thing. It gives the same chance to each, and there is no monopoly possible for anyone.

"I notice that Senator Frye in his interview discussed the relative cost of American and foreign warship building. The general public may not be aware that the United States is the only nation that advertises for bids for the construction of its warships. All other countries allot the construction of their warships to such builders as they are satisfied will build just the vessel desired. The price is either fixed by the government at the opening of negotiations, or arrived at during them. The contracts are made without competition, and the system has always operated satisfactorily abroad.

"The newspaper editor whom Senator Frye was answering had suggested that orders had been given for warships in this country by foreign governments because we built ships of that class as cheaply as elsewhere. But that was not the reason at all. The placing of such contracts by governments in the countries that do not build all their own warships is a matter of sentiment and of confidence very largely. Strong pressure was brought to bear on Russia to place all of her outside orders in Germany and in France, where the great Russian loans had been secured. And finally orders were placed there largely because of that sentiment. But as to our firm, it so happened that the Russian admirals and her navy department officials were friends of ours, and had had experience with our work. It was on this account that we were selected as the first firm to receive a contract outside of Russia for a modern battleship and first-class cruiser for the Russian government, and this, too, upon our own designs, plans and specifications.

"The Russian government," continued Mr. Cramp, "acts precisely as other European governments do in the matter of letting contracts for warships. It does as a private individual would, without advertising and without public bidding. It is the reputation of the builders that leads to direct negotiations."

In 1877 the Cramps rebuilt the engines in the second-class Russian cruiser Crayser, and in 1879 the same firm altered three merchant vessels for the Russian government into war vessels, and built for Russia one small first-class cruiser, the Zabaica.

BROOKS EXPECTS TO GIVE BOND

The Doctor Arrived in Savannah Yesterday.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Constable Constantine arrived in Savannah today from Atlanta with Dr. E. L. Brooks, charged with forgery. Dr. Brooks is charged with forging the name of his brother to a Southern Express money order for $5. It is charged also that he collected some $250 belonging to his brother's estate, for which he made no returns. He was not sent to jail today, but was left in the custody of Constable Constantine. He expects a bond to arrive from Atlanta in the morning, when he will be released.

PARTY LEADERS MEET TOMORROW

State Democratic Committee Convenes at 10 O'clock.

IS AN IMPORTANT MEETING

Question of Two Conventions or One an Absorbing Topic.

OPERATION OF LAW OUTLINED

Committee Consists of Eleven Members from State at Large, Two from Each District and Chairman and National Committeeman.

The democratic state executive committee, pursuant to the call issued by Chairman F. G. duBignon, will convene in this city tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, the committee being called together in the ballroom of the Kimball house. In this body is vested the right to name the date of the state democratic convention, to appoint a day for the party primary and to suggest to the county committees the manner in which the primary shall be held.

The executive committee consists of eleven members from the state at large, a chairman, vice chairman, the national committeeman of this state, who is ex-officio member of the state committee, and two members from each congressional district.

The session of the committee which opens tomorrow will be for a number of reasons one of the most important held in recent years and its action on several questions of party policy will be watched with interest in every portion of Georgia. The practical operation of the constitutional amendment which has taken the election of circuit court judges and solicitors out of the hands of the legislature and turned it over to the people of the different circuits will probably demand more consideration of the committee than any other subject.

Upon this question, however, a large majority of the committeemen have already spoken and the result of their action has practically been forecasted. But two methods of electing circuit court judges and solicitors were proposed—one through the medium of the circuit convention and the other which provides for circuit primaries and allows the people to say for themselves directly who shall occupy the positions of judge and solicitor in their respective circuits.

The majority of the committee has already expressed themselves in favor of the latter method, taking the position that the intent and purpose of the legislature can be carried out more nearly in that way than in any other; that if the constitutional amendment was adopted in order to take the election from the few and give it to the many, it would be better to revest the general assembly with the power than confer it on still smaller bodies such as the circuit convention.

Two Convention Ideas.

Considerable interest has been aroused as to the probable action of the committee in deciding the convention question and whether it is advisable that two conventions should be held, one for the nomination of statehouse officers and delegates to the national convention and the other for the nomination of a United States senator and the judiciary to be voted for by the people. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the committee will decide upon one convention for the nomination of all candidates successful at the primary.

The difference of opinion, however, on this question is general throughout the state and there is little means of ascertaining what the action of the committee will be.

As to the primary, the committee will recommend, of course, that it be uniform in date as well as operation all over the state, but the action of the committee in this matter is not compulsory on the county organizations and there have been instances in which the recommendation has been ignored. Such a course, however, is unusual, and will probably not occur in any county in the state this year.

Date for Primary.

Indications point to the selection of an early date, possibly as early as the first week of May, for holding the general primary at which county officers will be voted for. An early date will be demanded for the primary in case the executive committee fixed the time of the convention near the first of June.

A great number of announced candidates for different offices are known to favor a late convention and urge that it would be best for the platform of the national party to be first announced before the convention is called. This idea, of course, contemplates the holding of two conventions and this question will be one of the most important the committee will have to deal with.

A number of state committeemen are expected to reach the city today and with them will come prominent democrats from every portion of the state.

It is probable that the committee will remain in session during the morning and possibly a large part of the afternoon; many of the members attending at night the democratic rally to be held in the basement of the courthouse.

FIFTH REGIMENT LEADS THE STATE

Commissions Issued to Colonel and Two Majors.

SURPRISE FOR REGIMENT

Field Officers' Examining Board Convened at Capitol Yesterday.

THOMASON AND LAWTON PRESENT

The Examination of the Three Atlantians Was Creditable, and They Are the First New Officers To Be Commissioned.

Before the state examining board for field officers of the Georgia militia, which met yesterday, the new officers of the Fifth regiment in Atlanta—Colonel Park Woodward, Major J. Van Holt Nash and Major W. W. Barker—appeared and acquitted themselves creditably. Commissions to each of them were issued at a late hour yesterday afternoon and they bear the distinction of being the first field officers elected February 1st to receive commissions from the governor.

With the three Atlanta officers, Major R. Earnest Dart, of the First regiment, stationed at Brunswick, was also examined and outside the Fifth regiment Major Dart is the sole newly elected field officer who has complied with the law.

The state examining board was called together by Colonel Usha Thomason, of the Third regiment, the ranking officer in the state and head of the board, and Colonel A. R. Lawton, of the First regiment, came up from Savannah yesterday morning in response to the call. Colonels Thomason and Lawton were the only members of the board present, the others being detained by reason of illness and other providential cause.

The examination had been requested by the Atlanta officers regardless of the fact that they had two or three weeks longer in which to prepare for the difficult test. The officers, including Major Dart, of Brunswick, were assembled before the board in the office of Assistant Adjutant General Phill Byrd, and the examination, which was an exceedingly difficult one, had been completed before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Colonel Lawton returned to Savannah yesterday morning after having completed his work on the board, and expressed his gratification at the excellence of the examination papers from all four of the officers who stood the test.

The Fifth regiment, while last of all the regiments in line organization, is first of all in point of field organization, and it will probably be two weeks before any other regiment in the state reaches the Fifth in this respect.

Colonel Thomason, the head of the examining board, stated last night that Colonel Huguenin, of the Second regiment at Macon, had requested an examination, waving the time limit as the Atlanta officers had done. He said, however, that the date of the next meeting of the board was uncertain, but that it would be held either in Macon or in Madison.

The brother officers of Colonel Woodward, Major Nash and Major Barker were congratulating them in the name of the regiment last night for the manner in which they had taken the lead in the matter of examination, thereby putting the Fifth in first place.

It is probable that within a short time an election will be held in the Fifth regiment for lieutenant colonel, as Inspector General Obear, who was chosen for that responsible place, cannot accept it on account of a previous commission in the state militia.

No name has yet been suggested for the office of lieutenant colonel, but it is said that one of the newly elected majors will be chosen when the time comes.

The election of Colonel Obear, which was practically unanimous, was a popular selection with the regiment, and while it was generally understood at the time that he could not accept the place, it was given him as a compliment for his excellent services in the state militia.

A commission was issued yesterday to Second Lieutenant Sam Howell to be first lieutenant of company K, Fifth regiment.

First Order Is Issued.

Colonel Park Woodward issued his first order as commander of the Fifth regiment of infantry, Georgia volunteers, yesterday. By it he announced the appointment of Captain M. A. Erskine as acting adjutant general of the regiment.

The order follows:

"State of Georgia, Headquarters Fifth Infantry, Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1900.—General Order No. 1:

"In compliance with special order No. 48, paragraph 2, adjutant general's office, March 14, 1900, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifth regiment infantry, Georgia state troops.

"Captain M. A. Erskine, company C, in addition to his other duties, is hereby detailed as acting adjutant. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

"PARK WOODWARD,
"Colonel Fifth Infantry."

Wilcox, Ga., Advertiser: The annual interstate fair will be held in Atlanta again this year. Macon wanted the fair but the capitol city beat her to it.

'Millions of Money for a Moment of Time"

There's many a man who today might be worth millions who perhaps missed the chance—the only chance in a lifetime coming his way by having an unreliable timepiece. You say that you have a watch. Perhaps the trouble with your watch is the need of a new one. If so, here's the place to get it. We have an almost unlimited stock—affording you great advantage in making a selection—and we believe that we can save you money. A wise man always buys where he can get the best and save at the same time, even though it is but a little. See our line of Watches.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,
31 Whitehall St.

ADAMSON URGES SINGLE CONTROL

Georgian Assails Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in House.

THE AGREEMENT IS ILLEGAL

Construction of Canal Given Over to the Western Hemisphere.

AFFAIR DOES NOT CONCERN ENGLAND

Cowherd, of Missouri, Delivers an Able Address on the Philippine Question, Dealing with the Issues Involved.

Washington, March 14.—(Special.)—Judge Adamson, of the fourth district, delivered a carefully prepared speech today on the subject of the Nicaragua canal and its control, in which he strongly advocates strictly independent action by this country. Judge Adamson is a member of the commerce committee which reported the Hepburn bill and has given much time to the study of the question involved.

For this reason and because he is the first democratic member of the committee to make his position known through a set speech, his remarks made one of the chief features of the day's proceedings of the house. Interspersed through his argument upon the direct question he was discussing were some highly pertinent remarks upon republican policies in general and in which he paid his respects to the dominant party in terms characteristically vigorous.

The time for general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was taken in the house today, was occupied by members in a series of set speeches. A resolution was adopted setting aside alternate Fridays, except such as are devoted under the rule adopted last week to pension legislation, for the consideration of private bills reported by the claims and war claims committee. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the district appropriation bill on which general debate closed yesterday.

Judge Adamson's Canal Speech

Judge Adamson took strong ground for independent action in the construction of the canal by this government, contending that such action need not mean discrimination or lack of general neutrality, but that on the contrary it was for us, and not for the powers of Europe to guarantee neutrality and make it effective. He feared that unless there were fairness and justice in its operations, the enterprise might be used as a further instrument to oppress the producers of this country, as it might if preferential duties were given American ships and that the canal under such a system might become simply an adjunct to the pending bill to subsidize ships at the expense of the people.

He took strong ground against the truckling to England, which had marked some of the stages of the consideration of this subject. After tracing briefly and vividly the early history of the consideration of the much-sought-for passage through America for a route to the east, he said:

"Little gold had been found in America, and the aboriginal inhabitants made very unsatisfactory slaves. The character of the population, however, as well as the world's views about gold, has since then undergone some change. It has been found easier and more profitable to convert the masses into slaves through the chains of unequal finance and tax laws than to own and provide for them through the forms of physical slavery, this latter handicapping to some extent the moral pharisee who wants to harp on the foibles of others without taking into account or disclosing his own disreputable method of securing riches."

The Part England Has Played.

Leading up to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he said:

"The responsibilities, duties and benefits connected with the proposed canal were logically and rightly transferred to the governments of the new world; but dazed by the sun and progress of liberty, the monarchs clung to their traditional notions of empire, hesitating to accord final recognition of the fact that their scepters had forever departed from the new world. It may be that in their quarrels were found safety and protection for the young western republics. The most insidious and persistent, however, of all the old world powers in her effort to perpetuate her influence and interest has been England, who, recognizing in us her only possible rival and dangerous competitor, has never failed to embarrass us at every opportunity, and whose most conspicuous successes in this connection have, it is sad to reflect, been due to the weakness and incompetency of our statesmen. Whether England really possesses her boasted power to direct our course through financial compulsion, or whether she and we are, alike, the puppets and playthings of the same money trusts dominating the world, a campaign of eighty-four years of unremitting and unscrupulous activity has resulted in our adoption of the single gold standard with the English banking oligarchy attachment to facilitate the manipulation of the world's trade. And now, after eighty years of varying manifestations of contempt for the Monroe doctrine—the shield and bulwark of American institutions and the only hope of an isthmian canal—during which her chief course of aid has been the blundering of our own people, she believes she has at last succeeded in making us the instruments of our own undoing by our practical contradiction and abandonment of that doctrine which we have manifested by entering upon a policy of conquest and colonization in the east and by our invitation to the nations of Europe to take charge of our affairs by participation in the isthmian canal.

Stuck to Us Bravely.

"No blame can attach to Nicaragua or any other Central American state for our truckling to Great Britain and thus confusing the question and postponing the construction of the canal. Those countries have exhibited a liberal disposition whenever encouraged by any show of sincerity on our part. When Great Britain had seized a foothold on the Musquita coast and was seeking, through coercion of Honduras, to secure the proposed western end of a canal and was using all the power of her diplomacy and the terror of her arms to break our influence with the Central American countries, those plucky little states adhered squarely to us, conceded all we asked, incurred the fury of Great Britain and were perfidiously betrayed by us through our base repudiation of the work accomplished by Mr. Squires in Nicaragua and Honduras when a weak and truckling administration opened the Pandora's box of our Central American woes by negotiating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That treaty contemplated the immediate construction of a commercial canal to which both English and American capital would contribute and which obligated both England and America to refrain from colonizing or fortifying in the vicinity. In other words our government bought a humiliating peace which has been worse than war for fifty years. When we were busy with the Mexican war, England, thinking to utilize an opportunity afforded by the distress of others, appropriated some land in the vicinity of the canal and planted her guns upon it. Our administration was afraid to make the issue with her then and at the same time was tempted by the alluring prospect of English capital to help build the canal; so instead of notifying her to move off, trusting to the resources of our own hemisphere to construct the canal and work out our own destiny, the administration negotiated the most abject and embarrassing treaty that has ever crippled our progress or compromised our honor.

Does Not Complain of England.

"But we have no right to complain of England. She extinguishes weak governments and appropriates their survivors and territory through her settled policy of aggrandizement, scorning to stop and blush for any of her conduct. Her government is constituted and equipped for aggression and vassalage. She asks a strong power for what she wants and if the other party is foolish enough to concede it, she takes it. If she overreaches or intimidates her equals she cannot be blamed. I am alike exempt from Anglophobia and immune against Anglomania. We resemble her in a great many respects. Both administrations proceed on the Plymouth Rock doctrine—'Look out for the behavior of other people and allow no discussion of your own conduct, however reprehensible.' We are both loud in our professions in favor of international arbitration and the preservation of the world's peace; at the same time refuse to arbitrate with those we think we can whip, while we seize upon the most transparent pretexts to wage bloody and atrocious wars against liberty solely for political and commercial advantage. We are much alike in our disinterested friendship and aid to the Almighty, in whose name and in the spread of whose gospel and kingdom all outrages are professedly committed. The English pretend to believe that in all their atrocities they are the vice-regents of Jehovah. No less vehemently and devoutly do some of our patriots proclaim their belief that Hannaism is a divine agency to extend the reign of trusts, corruption and carpet-bag government over the benighted islands of the sea.

Kinship No Reason.

"If England and her devotees among us would allow it, we ought to treat her as we do all other nations, which should be with fairness, candor and friendship. There exists no reason why we should indulge in official partiality to her. The plea of kinship furnishes no such reason. She pays no regard to that herself, and no more do we. She wrongs Anglo-Saxons as heartily as Africans whenever it serves her greed and ambition; and in like manner some people in this country prate of love for Anglo-Saxons 3,000 miles away, while hating, slandering and robbing the noblest and purest Anglo-Saxons whoever honored the race, right here at their doors and in their own country. Under the progress of enlightenment, which can alone destroy sectionalism and promote fraternity, this class is diminishing in numbers as rapidly as in respectibility. Its utter extinction, while blessing the entire country, will redound to the benefit of no locality more than to its own. The fiercest in England and America have been fratricidal. If blood is thicker than water, greed for gold and power is stronger than blood. We ought to decide ourselves and then inform England once and forever that while we love her, we expect this continent to manage its own affairs.

Distinctly American Canal.

"Though often discussed it was reserved for President Grant to commend to the American people a distinctively American canal to be built, owned and controlled by us. While the blunt old soldier was not statesman enough always to make clear distinctions between public funds and private capital to pay the bills, nor to draw the line between neutral commercial use and military governmental use, yet there is no doubt that, with all the patriotism of Blaine or Frelinghuysen, he resented the officious suggestion that European assurances of neutrality were necessary, and rested proudly in the belief that American guarantees alone should and would sufficiently protect all the uses and purposes of an isthmian canal.

"As we realize our strength and necessities our sentiment united and chrystalized into a stronger and more patriotic view of the subject for the last half of the present century justifying the hope of our people for a ship canal piercing the isthmus through Lake Nicaragua, a fresh water lake sufficient to flush locks and canal, on the expansive bosom of which our ships without number could ride at our will, meanwhile preserving and cleaning their own bottoms without trouble and expense of docking, ready at a moment's notice to pass out of the canal and crush an enemy in either ocean. At the same time we might derive revenue from incidental accommodation of a canal as has been proposed. To do either would be a misappropriation of public funds unworthy of honorable representatives.

"The only canal our government desires, can get, or could afford to construct, is one exclusively owned, controlled, fortified and defended by us. Unless we held strong fortified possession we would stand in danger of dislodgment and exclusion whenever a superior sea power would covet the canal. A canal designed for a war instrumentality to supplement our land and sea forces we could constitutionally provide; but a commercial canal for the common use of the world's ships including men of war, possibly operated by our enemies against us, is not only repugnant to our constitution but contrary to common sense and business principles."

Cowherd on Imperialism.

Mr. Cowherd, of Missouri, in a speech on the Philippine question, said the advocates of imperialism were actuated by two motives—militarism and commercial greed. He denied that Jefferson was the father of modern expansion, quoting extensively from Jefferson's writings to show that Jefferson's motives in securing the annexation of Louisiana was to avoid embroiling the country in foreign wars in the future. Jefferson, he said, desired to insure peace, modern expansionists courted foreign complications.

"Mr. Chairman," concluded Mr. Cowherd, "there was a time when we boasted not of the money we could make, not that yonder flag carried trade in its wake, but that it carried liberty. Today its proud boast is that trade follows the flag.

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the day will never come when any man can rise in any land and point to yonder banner as a commercial asset. (Applause.) I trust, sir, that something still will survive of the days when that banner floated above Washington and his barefooted, bloody patriots at Valley Forge; I trust something still will live of the spirit that animated them who upheld that banner when they stood with stubborn old Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. I trust something of the life of liberty still permeates this nation that permeated the followers of yonder flag when they marched with Grant on his stubborn advance to Richmond.

"And, Mr. Chairman, if the day ever comes when that banner is nothing but a commercial asset, then, sir, every stripe of white upon its folds should be dyed in the blood of the men we killed and conquered and from yonder ground of blue you should take every star that represents an independent state." (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Howard, of Georgia, discussed "the open door" policy in the east and phases of the Philippine problem.

Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, submitted an argument in favor of a constitutional amendment to the election of senators by the people. He said that thirty-two states were on record as favoring the popular election of senators.

Weary Women

Rest and help for weary women are found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It makes women strong and healthy to bear their burdens, and overcomes those ills to which women are subject because they are women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is known from coast to coast. It has cured more sick women than any other medicine. Its friends are everywhere and they are constantly writing thankful letters which appear in this paper.

If you are puzzled write for Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will charge you nothing and she has restored a million women to health.

"He laughs best who laughs last." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla you may laugh first, last and all the time, for it will make you well.

DEWEY DAY, MACON, GA.

Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

On account of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, March 22d, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Macon at one fare. Dates of sale March 21st, and for morning trains 22d; limited March 23, 1900.

Southern railway quickest line; four daily trains each way. City ticket office, Kimball house. BROOKS MORGAN, District Passenger Agent.

WHAT CREAMERIES ARE DOING

Georgia Butter Makers Can Do as Well as Others.

Griffin, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—As ever one in this section is just now enthusiastic over the creameries, the following report of the Seneca creamery, from Kossuth county, Iowa, will be interesting, as it shows just what is being done. The report is as follows:

Milk received, pounds	3,527,696
Butter made, pounds	155,895
Sold in New York, pounds	141,820
Sold at creamery, pounds	14,975

The financial end of the year's work is told in the following figures:

Received for all butter	$28,681 31
Paid for milk	25,030 14
Expenses	3,533 71
Balance on hand	117 46

The average price for milk has been 71 cents a hundred.

Manager Wallace says that this is one of the twenty-five creameries in Kossuth county, no larger than Spalding county. The Dixie creamery pays over $1 per hundred.

The Swea City Herald reports that the creamery there made its monthly payment and Harry Larson took the premium check, amounting to $78.11, while A. L. Pond carried off the test record with 5.10. The latter is selling milk from the range cows he bought of the cattle company a year ago. The LuVerne News also reports that Henry Kubly comes out on top at the LuVerne creamery with a check for $80.88 for January milk. The next nearest was John Tiede with a check for $70.80, and L. C. Trauger next with one for $68.69.

Manager Wallace says that the Dixie creamery's high test has been 6.6, while the prize test in this creamery was only 5.10.

The Palo Alto Reporter says that Henry Sundmeyer, of Fairville, has sixteen cows from which he sold milk to the amount of $119.41 for the month of January. This is at the rate of $7.30 for each cow. This is certainly a neat little income for one month.

Manager Wallace believes that we can make better butter here than they can in Iowa and make it cheaper and with more profit to the producers if the right kind of care is taken to improve the grade of cows and the proper attention is given to the milk.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

By MARY JOHNSTON.
FOR SALE BY
F. J. PAXON,
69 Whitehall Street.
Telephone 482.

SPRING Announcement

Our Tailoring Department is now ready.
Exclusive designs in high-class Suitings for correct dressers.

HIRSCH BROS.
44 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL SHOE SALE!

I have bought the John M. Moore stock and will close it out at less than cost to make room for entire new stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Will open new stock February 20th. Ladies wearing narrow widths can get shoes at their own price.

BUN WYLIE, 41 PEACHTREE ST.

FATHER KEILEY BACK TODAY.

Has Heard Nothing Official About Appointment of Bishop.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Vicar General B. F. Keiley, of the Savannah Catholic diocese, will arrive in the city tomorrow from New York. Father Keiley has recovered his health almost completely. He has heard nothing official relative to the appointment of a bishop for Savannah, so far as is known. It is generally believed, however, that Father Keiley is to be the next bishop. It has been stated, and many believe, that an unusually long time has elapsed since the death of Bishop Becker and the naming of his successor. The delay is not an unusual one as the records show. Bishop Becker died in July, 1899. Upon the death of the first bishop of Savannah no successor was named for more than a year and a half.

New Masonic Hall.

Augusta, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The Masons have decided to rebuild on their Broad street lot, which was made vacant by the big fire last December. Messrs. Frank H. Miller, James L. Fleming, William Schweigert and W. C. Jones have been appointed a building committee and will at once confer with architects concerning the building to be erected.

Rochelle Votes on Bonds.

Rochelle, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The mayor and city council of Rochelle, Ga., have ordered an election for the 24th of April, to vote on the issue of municipal bonds to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting school buildings and for maintaining a system of public schools and sinking an artesian well. The town is in a most flourishing condition, and great improvements are being made.

Don't Take Any Other.
Capitola FLOUR IS THE BEST.
Made by ATLANTA MILLING CO

Just the Right Weather

To appreciate a Spring Overcoat.

A trifle cooler isn't it? Well, it's only the middle of March, we may have a few cold spells, possibly a freeze, but for the most part Spring is close upon us. For the next two months the Spring Overcoat will be the garment for comfort; chilly mornings and evenings---going to and coming from your business---the light-weight overcoat is as essential as the heavy one in winter.

The very Latest Style in Spring Wear is the

Spring Paddock.

We carry an assortment of these stylish garments that cannot be found in any store South. Come and look at them, the prices are reasonable, the material is durable, the make up is correct and stylish.

And what of Boys' and Children's Spring Overcoats and Reefers?

We are without question exclusive in that line. We have beautiful garments for the little ones, the silk faced coats made up like men's just what the boys like, they are tony, they are comfort giving, they are low priced.

EISEMAN BROS.

STORES { ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 WHITEHALL. BALTIMORE, Md., 213 W. GERMAN St. WASHINGTON, D. C., cor. 7th and E Sts.

15-17 WHITEHALL, OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA.

TO BUILD UP THE NATIONAL MARINE

Senator Frye Replies to Some Questions Concerning

HIS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

The Senate Report and What Its Supporters Claim.

NEED A GOVERNMENT ENCAMPMENT

Other Methods, It Is Claimed, Would Be Inadequate To Secure the Desired Results.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 14.—(Special.)—The house committee on merchant marine has finally made its report in favor of what is known as the ship subsidy bill, as it has been amended with a view of meeting the objections of certain republicans of the house whose support of the measure in its original shape could not be obtained. The promoters of the bill seem to feel confidence in their ability to pass it at this session, despite the talk to the contrary. The amendments which have been made in the original bill are for the most part technical and have little interest to any one save those immediately connected with shipping. One of these amendments restricts the amount which any one line will receive under the provisions of the bill and is, of course, aimed at what is generally known as the American line, because of all corporations, this company controls the greatest amount of fast shipping. Another amendment provides for a proportionate distribution of benefits between the shipping on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, this change being doubtless made in order to meet the suggestions of Pacific coast members who were afraid that under the original bill the shipping on the Atlantic would absorb most, if not all, of the subsidy. The other amendments seem, from a cursory study, to be not particularly material to the bill in its general effects, but to meet criticisms of those whose interests lie in the slower rather than the faster ships of the American merchant marine.

Merchant Marine Worthy Attention.

It is difficult to say just what will be the fate of the bill. Senator Frye, who is chairman of the senate commerce committee and who, because of his familiarity with shipping, has taken the most prominent part in the support of the bill, feels confident that in its amended shape it will pass both the senate and the house. In a report which he has submitted for the majority of the commerce committee, he presents a very strong argument in favor of legislation to build up the merchant marine and shows he believes that the present bill presents the only feasible plan under which this important industry may be given the impetus necessary to its complete revival.

Senator Frye starts out with the assertion that the importance of a national merchant marine in foreign trade to a nation of the rank of the United States is self-evident. There are some people who differ with the senator and his colleagues on this point; there are some who contend that it makes no difference whether the commerce of the United States is carried in American or in foreign bottoms. Senator Frye seems to make it very clear that there is a difference not only in time of war, but in time of peace.

A war between two principal maritime powers would, he argues, leave our producers practically without access to foreign markets. Even the present war between Great Britain and the Transvaal has materially reduced our means of transportation and embarrassed our ocean mail service. That this is true is every day evident. For our recent war with Spain we were ourselves compelled to rely to a large extent on vessels bought or chartered from British owners for the transportation of fruits and supplies.

Authority Is the Constitution.

"This foreign control of our transportation," Senator Frye argues, "subjects our commerce in peace to the maximum charges which the tariff will bear, while a competing national shipping, associated by affiliation with domestic production, would find its interest and profit in developing markets for American products of all kinds. Legislation for the promotion of our merchant shipping," he therefore argues, "finds the highest authority in the sections of the constitution which empower congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

As to the need of legislation to secure a national merchant marine, Senator Frye produces figures showing that whereas in 1869 American vessels carried 33 per cent of our exports and imports, in 1899 American vessels carried less than 9 per cent. This decline in the ocean carrying trade cannot be found in any other line of industrial activity in which Americans engage. It is not any evidence of inherent weakness, but it is due to the fact that the maritime nations of the world have for years done everything possible to promote their ocean shipping, while nothing has been done by this government. Effort abroad has been followed by growth; lack of effort here has been followed by decline.

Three Reasons for Decline.

Three reasons for the decline of American shipping in foreign trade are given in Senator Frye's report.

First. The cost of the construction of vessels needed for that trade is greater in the United States than in Great Britain or Germany.

Second. The cost of operating vessels under the American flag is greater than under foreign flags.

Third. Causes based on foreign legislative encouragement.

In reply to the suggestion that the situation may be met by admitting to American registry vessels built in Great Britain, Senator Frye says:

> If this admission be unconditional, and foreign-built vessels be permitted to engage in our coasting trade, the certain result will be the extinction of our shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which for some years have had practically no work outside of the construction of vessels for the coasting trade and for the navy and other branches of government service. This proposition, involving the virtual destruction of the shipbuilding industry in the United States, is not to be entertained for a moment.
>
> If this admission be conditional, and foreign-built vessels, admitted to registry, be excluded from the coasting trade, such vessels will enjoy no privileges over foreign vessels, but will, on the contrary, be subject to the restrictions of our laws. All the watch officers of such vessels must be American citizens, the higher American scale of wages must be paid, and the higher statutory scale of American provisions must be furnished. The repeal of the laws requiring officers to be American citizens and providing a scale of provisions, together with a reduction of wages to European levels, are propositions not to be entertained. But even if congress should approve them, American shipowners would still be only on even terms with competing nations already established in the ocean-carrying trade. More is needed to gain a share of the trade lost for years. In either of its forms the free-ship policy is thus impracticable.

Other Counter Propositions.

He further contends that the proposition to impose discriminating duties on the tonnage or cargoes of foreign vessels is in conflict with nearly all of our commercial treaties and would involve an upheaval in our trade relations.

The proposition to pay bounties on exports is not feasible, for under our treaties we would be compelled to pay the same bounties on exports in foreign as in American vessels. As to this latter proposition of bounties on exports regardless of the nationality of the ship, Senator Frye says: "Legislative ingenuity could not devise a project which would do more to fasten for an indefinite time the hold of foreign shipping on our commerce than this export bounty proposition." He points out that the chief supporters of this proposition are the owners of foreign vessels, present or prospective. It would mean the payment of from twelve million to fifteen million dollars annually to foreign vessels with absolutely no prospect of advantage to our national interest.

Senator Frye says that all competent authorities agree that the great merit of his bill would mean a large increase in the American merchant marine to compete with the foreign ships. The inevitable result of this competition would be a rapid reduction in ocean freight rates.

This reduction, he argues, would be first effected and greatest where the rates are the highest and most profitable. With the United States, the highest and most profitable rates are on exports. This bill is, therefore, for the benefit of exports.

From this he argues that the bill is essentially one to promote the export of agriculture, which furnishes much the greater part of our exports at present. "It is within bounds to affirm," says the Maine senator, "that our grain fields and cotton plantations will gain in greater proportion from its enactment than the seaboard ship building and ship owning states whose benefits are to the casual eye more clearly manifest."

Great Saving in Ocean Freights.

He predicts under the operation of the bill a saving of $25,000,000 annually in ocean export freights. This he figures out is a saving to our exporters, whether of agricultural or manufactured products. In addition to this, he sees a large national saving from the development of the shipbuilding and ship-owning industries, an enlarged field for labor, and above all a sense of increased national maritime strength and independence.

With regard to the expenditure involved, the report shows that while $9,000,000 annually is the maximum provided, it really means a maximum of $7,500,000, because there must be deducted from the maximum limit, the amount now paid for the carrying of mails in American ships, $1,500,000, as, under the provisions of the bill, ships receiving the benefit of the subsidy will carry the mail free of charge. He points out, also, that the full expenditure of this $7,500,000 is conditioned upon a decided increase in American shipping. An estimate of the treasury department indicates an initial new expenditure of $2,600,000 in round numbers, but this is conditioned on the subsequent building of about 400,000 tons of new shipping in American yards at an expenditure for labor and material of over $40,000,000. The time which must elapse before the annual new expenditure of $2,600,000 shall become $7,500,000 or ($9,000,000) is conjectural.

In a recent editorial in The Savannah Morning News a series of questions are addressed to Senator Frye bearing on certain important points involved in this controversy over the merchant marine. Senator Frye has sent me his reply to these questions and in connection with this general subject of benefit to the merchant marine these questions and their answers are interesting. One of the questions, for instance, is this:

> "'Why is it that contracts for warships are given to American shipbuilders by foreign governments if ships can be built for less money in the shipyards of other nations?'"

"I presume," says Senator Frye, "the editor would scarcely think it fair were I to answer his inquiry by propounding another, to-wit: 'Why is it, if ships can be built in the United States as cheaply, or more cheaply, than they can be built abroad, that there is no case on record of a foreign steamship line having had a ship built in the United States, even in the case of lines running directly in our trade?' Nevertheless, the one question is as fair as the other. Answering the question as asked, I should say: It might be that the warships could be built in the United States in a shorter period than they could be built abroad; our shipyards might not be so busy as foreign yards. Again, the prestige of the American navy since our war with Spain, would unquestionably influence a foreign nation seeking its warships abroad. It is quite likely that we are able to build warships in the United States as cheaply as they are built abroad, but that by no means implies that we can build merchant ships as cheaply, and the fact is we cannot. The reason we build warships as cheaply is because the government declared, fourteen years ago, that all of the designs, materials and workmanship on our warships should be American. Thus confining the demand for our new navy to American ingenuity and skill, money was put into expensive plants, competition was engendered between our own people alone, with the result that in about ten years we were able to build warships approximately as cheaply as they can be built abroad. But a warship is a very different construction from a merchant ship. If a similar demand should be created for American merchant ships, covering a similar period, doubtless at the end of that time we would be building them as cheaply here as elsewhere."

The Cost of Materials.

A second question is this:

> "Why is it that ships can be built in England or Germany cheaper than they can be built in this country, where all the material can be obtained at prices below those which prevail in Europe?"

To the statement of fact involved in that question Senator Frye takes direct issue. "The materials cannot," he says, "be purchased as cheaply here as in Europe. We are rapidly approaching the time when that will be true, but it is not true now. A year ago, or more, just at the close of a long strike in Great Britain, during which British rolling mills had been shut down for months, and when they were working night and day in order to supply the accumulated demand, naturally prices soared, but even then it was impossible to promptly supply the home demand; at that same time the boom had not begun in steel manufacture in the United States, and for a short time, as a result, we shipped to Great Britain about one hundred thousand tons of shipbuilding materials at prices slightly below British prices. But we are not doing so now, and have not for over a year. Prices of steel are very much higher in the United States now than they are in Great Britain, but as soon as the abnormal demand has been satisfied prices will doubtless fall to a normal rate. But it should be borne in mind that American shipbuilders are not dependent upon American steelmakers for their shipbuilding materials, in the case at least of ships designed for the foreign trade, as such materials are admitted to the United States free of duties, and have been for several years. The materials entering into a first-class ship never represent more than 50 per cent of the cost of the completed vessel, fully 50 per cent representing labor in the shipyards.

Men Steadily Employed Abroad.

"Another thing: in England, Scotland and Ireland, the constant demand for ships keeps the men steadily employed, and thus their maximum efficiency is utilized. The same is true in the modern German shipyards. Labor in those shipyards, however, receives but about half what is received in ours. In our yards the majority of the men have come from Great Britain; their efficiency in our yards is little, if any, greater than in foreign shipyards. The intermittent character of the employment in American shipyards does not permit of the efficiency and economy in construction possible in those countries where steady employment is assured. Take the case of the Clyde, for instance. Their ships are duplicated over and over again, from the same designs and specifications. This has been going on for many years, and it accounts for the celerity and the cheapness of their construction, especially in that character of vessels—the slow-going, so-called 'tramp' variety—in which changes in plans and specifications are unnecessary. This is not the case in the United States. There are new plans and new specifications for each different ship. I recall that one of the firm of William P. Clyde & Co. put out plans and specifications for a ship, and finally placed the order with the lowest bidder. After the order was placed the Clydes were informed by their builders that if they would duplicate the order, a reduction of $10,000 per ship would be made; and had the order been quadrupled, I have no doubt a reduction of $20,000 per ship would have been possible. The passage of the shipping bill is designed to cover all of these unfavorable conditions, and the belief is, especially among our shipowners and shipbuilders, that with the then probable reduction in the price of materials, there will be an increased efficiency and economy in construction, due to a long-sustained and steady demand for new ships, that will bring the price of their construction, at the end of a decade or so, as low as foreign prices.

Experience and Its Value.

"The editor falls into an error that many other editors, and laymen as well, fall into, of making a comparison of the ability of our people to build locomotives, machinery and bridges here as cheaply, if not more cheaply, than they can be built elsewhere, with our ability to build ships. When we have had as much employment and as much experience, due to a long and steady demand for ships in this country as we have had in bridge or locomotive or machinery making, then we shall reach the same position with regard to shipbuilding that we have reached in bridges, locomotives and machinery. I think what I have just said answers the editor's inquiry as to 'why it is that we are so far behind England and Germany in shipbuilding and so far ahead of them in everything else?' That 'everything else,' as I come to look at it, is rather sweeping, and inaccurate. There are many other things in which were are as yet unable to produce as cheaply as our foreign rivals.

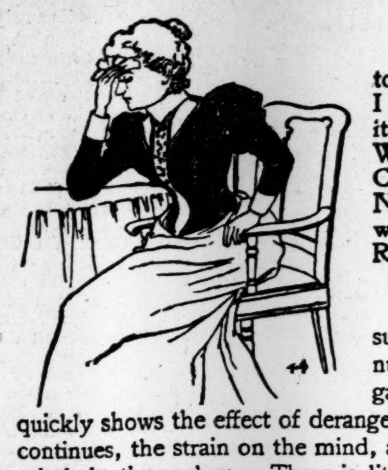
"What the editor of The Savannah News says about the efficiency of our merchant ships in the days of wood, I cannot and shall not in the least gainsay. But then we had half a century of experience behind us; we had always built ships more cheaply than our rivals; we had men trained to the business, as were their fathers before them; we had neither cable nor steam in those days; yankee skippers were the trading merchants as well, and in every way things were vastly different than they are now. Now we are out of the trade, and, even on a footing of equality through government aid, the struggle is necessarily going to be fierce and prolonged before our ships will regain any large share of our foreign carrying. Meanwhile, transportation rates will inevitably fall, and our producers and exporters will be stimulated thereby to increase their foreign trade.

Capital Would Not Be Laggard.

"The editor ought to thing for a moment, that if it were possible to build ships in this country even a trifle more cheaply than they can be built abroad, shipyards would be multiplying constantly. Capital is too plentiful in this country, skill is too abundant, ability is too general, and enterprise is too forward for this nation to be laggard in building merchant ships one moment beyond the time that they can be built at a profit. About two million tons of new merchant ships are built each year for the world's foreign trade, and of these our average has not been more than 1 per cent, say 20,000 tons a year, during the past decade. You do not for a moment imagine that the chance to share in this construction would not be availed of by our people if there were a profit in it?"

"No gains without pains." Yet by purifying, vitalizing and enriching your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you can acquire good health and escape much suffering. It never disappoints.

How Women Go Crazy.



Hamburg, Miss., June 6, 1899.

For seven years I suffered from all those troubles peculiar to women. I had tried every doctor in the neighborhood and about every medicine I saw advertised, without relief. Every month I seemed to be at the very gates of death. I was nervous and could not sleep at all. I believe it was providential that my husband secured a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and we learned of Wine of Cardui. It was almost time for my suffering to begin and I got a bottle of Wine of Cardui at once. It proved to be beneficial and I ordered another bottle. Now I am all right. Never have a pain anywhere. Feel as strong and sleep as sound as anybody. I know that women can avoid these menstrual troubles by taking Wine of Cardui. I am the wife of Rev. R. T. Thomas, Methodist minister here. Mrs. IDA A. THOMAS.

Few women realize how terribly serious "female diseases" are. A well developed case of such trouble, unless speedily checked, means either an untimely grave or an insane asylum. The number of women that meet such a fate is appalling. The delicate menstrual and reproductive organs are so intimately connected with a woman's whole existence that every part of the body quickly shows the effect of derangements of those parts. The brain and nervous system are vitally influenced. When the trouble continues, the strain on the mind, and drain on the body are unbearable. When the body gives way first, its the grave, but if the mind, its the asylum. There is little excuse for this kind of trouble now that Wine of Cardui has been placed within the reach of every woman. By taking this great medicine at the first symptoms of menstrual suffering, a woman never need have falling of the womb, or whites, or monthly headaches. She can fill her position in life with joy and satisfaction. By keeping the menstrual organs in perfect condition Wine of Cardui makes a woman well all over. It is a simple, cheap remedy.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

EVERY DRUGGIST KEEPS $1.00 BOTTLES.

For Croup use Cheney's Expectorant.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Wednesday, March 14, 1900.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

11. Mary A. Brown v. A. H. Holland. Submitted.
12. Mirtis Jarrel et al. v. T. P. Vincent et al. Argued.
13. R. A. P. Dean et al. v. S. P. Rampley, for use. Submitted.

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

1. Harvey Penland v. J. E. Cathey. Submitted.
2. Harvey Penland v. Charles Bleckley. Submitted.
3. J. E. Coffey et al. v. Mrs. H. C. Ramey. Argued.
4. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company v. A. W. VanHoose et al. Argued.
5. J. P. Bridger v. C. Gresham. Argued.
6. W. H. Cash v. M. V. Cash. Dismissed.
7. L. P. Cook v. W. M. Kilgo. Submitted.
8. John Satterfield et al. v. J. W. Moore. Submitted.
9. C. A. Cooper, administrator, v. J. R. Stonecypher. Submitted.
10. M. J. Shirley v. E. C. Hicks et al. Submitted.
11. O. A. Smith v. A. W. VanHoose et al. Argued.
12. A. W. VanHoose et al. v. O. A. Smith. Argued.
13. G. W. Savage v. A. D. Oliver. Submitted.
14. S. P. Roberts, by next best friend, v. Porter Manufacturing Company. Submitted.

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

1. Mrs. K. S. Hamilton v. Mrs. C. W. DuPre et al. Submitted.
2. James Landrum v. H. M. Broadwell et al. Submitted.
3. Mrs. C. A. Sorrels v. J. S. Collins. Argued.
4. J. T. M. Brand v. W. R. Power, administrator. Submitted.
5. A. J. Kelly et al. v. R. G. Welborn et al. Submitted.
6. R. H. Wright v. Louisa Hartsfield. Argued.
7. Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Company v. A. McHan. Argued.
8. Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Company v. Lucinda McHan, executrix. Argued.
9. G. G. McNamara v. F. S. Cox et al. Submitted.
10. M. A. Mayes v. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Argued.
11. Withdrawn.
12. J. E. Webb et al. v. R. P. Parks, administrator. Submitted.

Jordan Was Elected.

Harlem, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Mr. B. F. Jordan was elected county school commissioner Monday by the board of education. There were several applicants. The board met in February for the purpose of electing a commissioner and instead of taking action at that time, decided to send the papers to the state school commissioners and have him to examine and decide. It has been reported that the state school commissioner sent the papers back, stating that the board of education of Columbia county must attend to their own affairs.

ECZEMA—SATANIC ITCH.



This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause. The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted.

This burning itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scabs over. This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease.

While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin.

External applications of washes, lotions and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this.

S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood and skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-inforces and invigorates all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Lela M. Hoffmin, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs and hands were very sore. She was treated by all the doctors in town without being benefitted, and in her researches for relief, was told by an old physician to take S. S. S. She followed his advice and was promptly cured, and has never had a return of the disease. This was seventeen years ago. She sincerely believes she would have been in her grave years ago but for S. S. S., and adds, "what it has done for me it will do for others."

SSS

Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write our physicians fully about your case; they will cheerfully give any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this. Address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of E. Woodruff, J. Carroll Payne, R. J. Lowry and A. E. Thornton, all of said county, shows:

1. That they desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns to be duly incorporated and made a body corporate, with the corporate name of ATLANTA STEAM COMPANY.

2. The objects of said corporation are pecuniary gain and profit for its stockholders, and to this end they propose to carry on the particular business of steam heating, with the right and power to construct, maintain and operate in the streets, avenues, alleys and public places of the city of Atlanta a system of pipes, with all necessary branches, cut-offs and manholes, for conveying steam for any purpose whatever to persons, firms or corporations within said city, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, of constructing and operating said system not only in said city of Atlanta, but anywhere in the limits of the county of Fulton and the counties adjoining thereto, with authority to do all things necessary or convenient therefor; of buying and selling water; of building, owning or leasing water works, with power to lay down all mains and pipes deemed necessary in connection therewith, and to sell, rent or lease such water works, water or privilege to use such water for any purpose whatever; of building, owning or leasing all necessary works for generating gas or electricity, or either, and to do all things necessary or convenient in connection therewith, with the right to use and furnish the same, either as a motive power or for illumination, to any person or persons whomsoever, on such terms as may be agreed upon; of using any and all means or agencies now known or that may hereafter be discovered for generating heat, light or power, with the right to construct and operate any and all machinery and appliances now known, or that may hereafter be discovered, in connection therewith; of using any and all devices for ventilation or refrigeration, and making all contracts in connection therewith; with full power and authority to do any and all things hereinbefore mentioned and all things that may be necessary or convenient therefor, in accordance with law, in the prosecution of said business as fully and completely as a natural person could do. Said company, when incorporated, desires full power and authority to receive by transfer or otherwise, from the petitioners hereinbefore named, the steam heating franchise recently granted to them, their successors or assigns by the city of Atlanta.

3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, with full power to increase the same from time to time to any sum not exceeding one million dollars ($1,000,000), or to decrease said capital stock from time to time to any sum not less than seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000), all of said capital stock to be paid in money or property, or other thing of value, as may be agreed upon with the subscribers to said stock, with the right for any part of said capital stock to be subscribed and paid for and held by any incorporated company or companies when not in conflict with the laws of said state.

4. The main office of said corporation will be in the city of Atlanta in said county, and the place of transacting its business as aforesaid will be in the city of Atlanta, but they expressly desire that said corporation may have full power to transact its business as aforesaid elsewhere, within or without this state; also to have branch offices in such other place or places as may be deemed best.

5. Petitioners pray that said corporation shall have all the powers set forth in the code and laws of this state incident and common to private corporations, and also of subscribing, paying for and owning stock in any incorporated company or companies when not in conflict with the laws of this state, and also full power to borrow money, make and issue its notes, bonds, scrip, and other evidences of debt, and secure the same by its mortgage, deed of trust, and in such other manner as may be deemed best, and to use and dispose of the same in such manner and upon such terms as may be deemed best; also that said corporation shall have full power to sell and dispose of all of its corporate property, assets and franchises upon such terms as may be agreed upon, provided the said sale or sales are authorized by the stockholders of said company owning or controlling a majority of said stock.

Wherefore petitioners pray that they may be incorporated as above stated for the term of twenty years, with the right of renewal, with full power to carry on the business as aforesaid and to exercise all other lawful powers to successfully accomplish the objects of such incorporation, and petitioners will ever pray.

February 28, 1900.

H. E. W. PALMER,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Filed in office February 28, 1900.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 8, 1900. The appraisers appointed upon application of Mary Taylor, widow of Micajah Taylor, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next April term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
mch 9 15 22 29

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Mae Mooney has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Kile, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Joseph Johnson, administrator of estate of George H. Johnson, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Emory S. Mabry, administrator of estate of Charles J. McCrary, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. W. T. Kinsey, administrator of estate of A. J. Parker, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letter of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinay.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. Hugh T. Inman, executor of will of Ralph Inman Jenkins, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. Leake W. Sims, administrator of the estate of David R. Cook, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the dusties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, February 7, 1900. Cornelia V. Goodwynne, executrix of the will of J. P. Chisholm, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original application for charter of the Atlanta Steam Company, as appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature this 28th day of February, 1900.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. George N. Johnson, administrator of estate of Z. T. Johnson, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land, stocks, etc., of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April, next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. J. J. Trimble, administrator of estate of O. M. Trimble, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 7, 1900. To the heirs-at-law of Aaron Israel, deceased, who reside out of said state: Henry Wellhouse having, as executor, applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next April term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next, as said will of deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Rosa Schmid has applied for letters of administration on the estate of George Schmid, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Albert W. Force has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Julia A. Force, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. To the heirs-at-law of Mary A. E. Wood, deceased. Benjamin L. Martin having applied for an order requiring the administrator on the estate of Mary A. E. Wood to make title to land under bond for title, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next April term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next, as said matter will then be passed upon.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 9, 1900.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Rosa Schmid, widow of George Schmid, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at next April term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
march10, 15, 22, 29.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Emma Reed has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Stephen Reed, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. George T. Johnson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Clarissa Adams, deceased. This, is therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Charles H. Arnold, guardian of Mattie L. Smith, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Sarah J. Walker, administratrix of estate of Benjamin F. Walker, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This, is therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Elmo M. Massengale, administrator of estate of Andrew M. Massengale, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. T. J. Ripley, administrator of estate of Harriet Epps, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 7, 1900. To the heirs-at-law of A. L. Laird, deceased, who reside out of said state: Anna Eliza Laird having, as executrix, applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next April term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 7, 1900. To the heirs-at-law of Harriet E. Hayden, deceased, who reside out of said state: J. A. Hayden, E. H. Phillips and Leslie Thrasher having, as executors, applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next April term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 7, 1900. The appraisers appointed upon application of Delilah Brightwell, widow of William B. Brightwell, for a twelve months' support for herself, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next April term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, March 7, 1900. The appraisers appointed upon application of Lecretia Elliott, widow of Edmond R. Elliott, for a twelve months' support for herself, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next April term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Albert W. Force has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Julia H. Force, an insane person. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. V. C. Norcross, executor of the will of Jonathan Norcross, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. Charles A. Cook, executor of the will of M. N. Jett, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. Charles A. Larendon, executor of the will of Gustavus P. Larendon, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, January 10, 1900. Eliza A. Murray, administratrix of estate of Z. C. Murray, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, February 7, 1900. E. L. Connally, executor of will of Thomas W. Connally, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, February 7, 1900. Laurent de Give, executor of the will of Josephine M. Marion, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, February 7, 1900. J. J. Bailey and J. B. Simmons, administrators of the estate of Z. Bailey, deceased, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrators should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, March 7, 1900. Abe Humphries has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mary Blake, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in April next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

WORK STO
BY INJU
Court Takes Hand
Bridge M
INJUNCTION WA
Petition Was Filed by
and Power C
HEARING TO OCCUR
Judge Candler Yes
Temporarily Re
Southern Railwa
ceeding wit
on Brid

On the petition of
way and Power Compa
its attorneys, Goodwin
Payne & Tye, Judge
yesterday morning gra
restraining order again
Railway Company to p
down of the Whitehall
paratory to constructi
at that place.
Judge Candler at firs
as the date for the hea
decided to hold the he
ing. Directly after the
had been served, Mayo
City Attorney Pendleto
Whitehall street bridge,
the workmen standing
ing to do. They conte
an injustice to make
in the city until March
The mayor and Judge
fore, went before Judge
quested him to have
morning. Upon their
Candler ordered that
way be in court this
o'clock to show cause
should not be made p
In its petition the At
Power Company conte
of procedure contempla
ern railway will seriou
its traffic and will da
It contends that the
structed bridges on it
out stopping its trai
same arrangement cou
instance.
It is probable that
morning will be inte
Candler declines to m
permanent the work
morning, but should
street railway compa
that it will be some ti
is allowed to procee
finally constructed.
The contract for t
the bridge was give
Bridge Company, and
is in the city for th
ing the work to com
known, the bridge is
the Southern railway
ers announced that it
to close either the tr
ern underneath or of
company overhead for
It was decided to c
the Atlanta Railway a
and this would have b
but for the injunctio
It is the intention to
in about fifteen days.
A walk for pedestria
tained over the bridg
course of construction
the street railway co
its passengers. It wa
said, that the officia
Railway and Power C
the arrangement until
ing.
When the force of
the bridge yesterday
tearing it down seve
the street railway co
standing on the bridg
been placed there f
preventing the workn
ing.
Mayor Woodward w
he consulted with the
advised that the Atla
Power Company be
which to move its ca
in the day and the
the tracks was comm
Before long, howev
was served and the w
pelled to remain idle
der of the day.

Analy
Take any whisk
ical test as



For sale at All
POTTS-THOMPSON L

WORK STOPPED BY INJUNCTION

Court Takes Hand in Whitehall Bridge Matter.

INJUNCTION WAS SECURED

Petition Was Filed by Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

HEARING TO OCCUR THIS MORNING

Judge Candler Yesterday Morning Temporarily Restrained the Southern Railway from Proceeding with Work on Bridge.

On the petition of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, filed through its attorneys, Goodwin & Hallman and Payne & Tye, Judge John S. Candler yesterday morning granted a temporary restraining order against the Southern Railway Company to prevent the tearing down of the Whitehall street bridge, preparatory to constructing a new bridge at that place.

Judge Candler at first set March 24th as the date for the hearing, but later he decided to hold the hearing this morning. Directly after the order of the court had been served, Mayor Woodward and City Attorney Pendleton went to the Whitehall street bridge, where they found the workmen standing around with nothing to do. They contended that it was an injustice to make them remain idle in the city until March 24th.

The mayor and Judge Pendleton, therefore, went before Judge Candler and requested him to have the hearing this morning. Upon their showing Judge Candler ordered that the Southern railway be in court this morning at 8:30 o'clock to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

In its petition the Atlanta Railway and Power Company contends that the plan of procedure contemplated by the Southern railway will seriously interfere with its traffic and will damage its business. It contends that the Southern has constructed bridges on its own road without stopping its trains, and that the same arrangement could be made in this instance.

It is probable that the hearing this morning will be interesting. If Judge Candler declines to make the injunction permanent the work will proceed this morning, but should he decide for the street railway company, it is probable that it will be some time before the work is allowed to proceed, if the bridge is finally constructed.

The contract for the construction of the bridge was given to the Phoenix Bridge Company, and a force of 100 men is in the city for the purpose of pushing the work to completion. As is well known, the bridge is over the tracks of the Southern railway. The bridge builders announced that it would be necessary to close either the tracks of the Southern underneath or of the street railway company overhead for about five days.

It was decided to close the tracks of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company and this would have been done yesterday but for the injunction.

It is the intention to complete the bridge in about fifteen days.

A walk for pedestrians was to be maintained over the bridge while it was in course of construction in order to allow the street railway company to transfer its passengers. It was not known; it is said, that the officials of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company objected to the arrangement until yesterday morning.

When the force of workmen went to the bridge yesterday for the purpose of tearing it down several of the cars of the street railway company were found standing on the bridge, evidently having been placed there for the purpose of preventing the workmen from proceeding.

Mayor Woodward was telephoned and he consulted with the city attorney, who advised that the Atlanta Railway and Power Company be allowed time in which to move its cars. This it did later in the day and the work of tearing up the tracks was commenced at once.

Before long, however, the injunction was served and the workmen were compelled to remain idle during the remainder of the day.

Analysis

Take any whiskey for analytical test as compared with



Hunter Baltimore Rye

And we do not fear but that the Hunter Whiskey will prove to be the purest type.

It is made pure. Age refines and mellows it and the flavor delights all.

For sale at All First-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BIBLE CONFERENCE TO CLOSE TONIGHT

Meetings Will Be Concluded with Farewell Service.

COUNTESS TO SPEAK TODAY

She Will Make an Address to Visitors This Afternoon.

SPOKE INTERESTINGLY YESTERDAY

Told an Amusing Incident of How She Turned a Ballroom Into a Prayer Meeting.

The Bible conference at the Tabernacle Baptist church will close tonight. The concluding hours of the night meeting will be known as a farewell service, in which the visiting ministers will bid adieu to those they have met in this city. It is probable that the session tonight will be one of the most interesting in the series and a large congregation is expected to attend.

Dr. Dixon will preach this morning at 10:30 o'clock. This afternoon Countess Schimmelmann and Dr. Dixon will speak, and tonight nearly every minister who is attending will have a few words to say.

The services yesterday were well attended. As usual three meetings occurred, the first being the testimony meeting yesterday morning, in which a number of ministers and laymen participated. It was very interesting.

The most interesting experience of the meeting was given by Rev. A. B. Vaughan, of Canton, Ga. He said he came to the conference to get a blessing. He came full of prejudice to some things. He was opposed to women speaking in public meeting.

"But," he said, 'hereafter if a woman wants to pray or testify to God's love let her do it.

"The Holy Spirit knows what God's thought for us is and He comes and speaks to us telling us of these things. We must not say that things are not so because we have not experienced them. I pray God that the evening of my ministry may be its best, and that God will use me in winning souls, through the power of the Holy Spirit."

Dr. Dixon spoke on the book of Deuteronomy. He said:

"The book of Deuteronomy is a sermon. The book divides itself into four parts—historic, prophetic, legal and moral. God wrote the Pentateuch through Moses. All scripture is God-breathed and is profitable. There is in this book a prophecy of the scattering of Israel, a prophecy of the siege of Jerusalem, a prophecy of the coming of Christ, and a prophecy as to the death of Moses. There comes a new meaning in this book about the Sabbath. Because of the deliverance from Egypt, God commanded them to observe the Sabbath.

"In this book is the relation of obedience to a great many things. I do not believe that Jordan in the Bible represents death, and Canaan does not represent heaven. Canaan represents the life of victory over all the foes of God. Obedience, as taught in this book represent health and disobedience sickness.

"The technical faith-healing science as taught by some people is of the devil. Christian Science, which is neither Christian or science, is a science of making sensible people feel as if they were deranged. It is a transportation of heathenism to a Christian land. I believe that God does heal the body, but I have a sort of belief that quinine is God's revelation for the chills. I believe that surgeons and physicians are God's gift. But I know of many cases where people have been healed of incurable diseases by prayer and faith.

"Obedience to God's law brings health. A quiet heart and a peaceful spirit is better than any medicine. God leads us through the manifestation of His tenderness, His love and like the eagle bearing her young will bear us up. Some people are afraid they will mix politics and religion. I believe that people ought to take religion into their politics. While I live I will not vote for any man from a dog catcher to president of the United States, who will not speak out his mind against the liquor traffic."

After Dr. Dixon's reference to the liquor business, Rev. V. C. Norcross arose and asked what about Sabbath desecration?

Dr. Dixon's reply to this was that if the Sabbath is taken out of a man's life he will not prosper.

"Sabbath desecration," he said, "is a national sin. Next to the saloon the Sunday paper is the most blasting cure of the present day. It is nothing but slush and slime, and I had rather have a rattlesnake enter my home than the average Sunday edition of our papers. The man who reads these things is not in a fit condition to study the word of God."

The Countess Speaks.

The Countess Schimmelmann spoke at the afternoon meeting on "The Blindness and the Deafness of the Soul."

"It is worship of this world," said the countess, "that hinders us from seeing the revelation of God. Just so much as you give up the worship of the world, that much will you receive the spirit and the knowledge of God. I am glad that Dr. Dixon spoke so plainly yesterday evening on worldliness. When I first saw my Lord, Jesus Christ, the pleasure of those things passed away, and I had better things to do. The best remedy for this is to bring a soul to Jesus Christ.

"When I first paid a visit to my mother after I had engaged in mission work my mother insisted on me dancing, and when I refused she told me I should leave her house immediately. I went and asked Christ about it, and He told me to go and obey my mother. Well, I put on a very heavy dress and when I danced one time around with a gentleman, I said: 'Oh, it is so hot; let's don't dance any more.'

"So we sat down and he asked me where I had been, and I commenced telling him of winning souls to Christ, and others came up and soon the ballroom was turned into a meeting for Jesus, and my mother came and took me away and I was not asked to any more balls. The Holy Spirit is not going to the ballroom or theater or card party with you, and He will not wait at home for you, and if you keep on doing these things it will so grieve the Holy Spirit that He will leave you.

"Just go to Jesus and give yourself up fully and ask Him to give you something to do, and He will use you and a great joy will come into your life. Rather be a sincere child of the world and go on in these worldly pleasures than to pretend to follow Jesus and go on in worldliness. You don't have to go away off from home to be a missionary; be a missionary right where you are. They are needed in Atlanta. There are many hypocrites in the churches here as well as many sinners."

Dr. Dixon on Old Testament.

Dr. Dixon continued his discourse on the books of the Old Testament, taking for the afternoon study the book of Judges.

"The rock bottom of geology is faith," he said. "It requires more faith to accept the theories of science of this age than it does to believe in the whole Bible. When God threatens we had better fear. Moses had the faith to refuse. It sometimes takes more faith to refuse than to accept. When you come to Gideon, you come to a peculiar character. He had reckless prudence.

"What God wants in his army today is the choice 300, who are eager to go into battle, and don't stop to drink of the waters of the world. Barach was the man who had to have a woman go to battle with him, and God sent Deborah out as a general and a judge. I think we men had better take the women along with us. I do not believe in women being at the head of a church in an official position, but I believe that women ought to be our helpmeet in all things. It just tires me to hear a father say 'I don't want my daughter to talk in prayer meeting.' But the very next week he will let her go to a ballroom and float around in the arms of a no account man, or go to a theater and look at obscenity.

"I want the holy spirit to come upon the men and show them that our women can speak for the Lord. Jeptha was a conscientious hero. I would like to vote for him for mayor. I rest my hope for power and success upon the conscientiousness of God. God called Samson to a great work of executing judgment upon those whom God wanted slain. But he was not fully consecrated to the Lord's work. He was moved by impulse. What we need is to let God use us at all times."

At the night service Dr. Dixon arose and stated that Dr. Vaughn, missionary to the prisons of Georgia, was present, and he wanted to raise $30 for books to be sent to the prisons. There was quite a generous response to this call and between 600 and 700 colportage books were donated to be given Dr. Vaughn for the prisoners.

The Night Service.

Dr. Dixon spoke at the night service on "Three Men Who Trembled."

"Different men have to be approached in different ways," he said. "God has to strike some men down and break them all to pieces before they will listen to Him. When you get a glimpse of Jesus and recognize that He is master, you have gone a long step forward.

"Felix was on the throne of judgment and a prisoner came before him. Paul preached to him of judgment to come. That is what we need today. Felix trembled, but kept on in sin. There are people who go in groups down to perdition, and it is hard for one to withdraw. If there is a saloon keeper here I want to say that you have got to come out of that business. The devil has some excuse for you not becoming a Christian at all times.

"Tomorrow is a thief. It has stolen more opportunities than anything else on earth. The jailer who trembled settled the question right then and there. So many people complain that there are hypocrites in the churches. The biggest hypocrites I know are outside the church. There is a place in the future where all the hypocrites will go. Come in the name of Jesus and you will be saved."

DEMOCRATIC RALLY TO BE BIG EVENT

Prominent Party Leaders Will Be Heard Friday Night.

KANSAS CITY TRIP DISCUSSED

Letters Asking for Information Come in Every Mail.

DETAILS WILL SOON BE ARRANGED

Indications Are That Large Crowd of Young Democrats Will Go to the National Convention.

No suggestion ever made by the members of the Young Men's Democratic League has met with a heartier or more enthusiastic response than the proposed trip to the national democratic convention at Kansas City on July 4th. The idea has appealed not only to the members of the league, but to democrats all over the state.

Charley Northen received numerous letters yesterday asking how much the trip would cost and what arrangements had been made with the railroads and hotels. Most of those who wrote, expressed their intention of accompanying the members of the league to Kansas City.

The young democrats of the league purpose taking an active part in the national campaign in the fall. The first demonstration will take place in Judge Lumpkin's courtroom at the courthouse Friday evening.

At a meeting of the league held Monday afternoon it was decided to hold a big democratic rally and mass meeting Friday night, while the members of state democratic executive committee were in session here.

The members of the league determined to hold a big rally while prominent party leaders from all over the state were in the city for the two-fold purpose of showing them some slight courtesy and of securing some of the best known members of the committee as speakers.

All indications point to one of the largest and most successful democratic mass meetings held in Atlanta in years.

A partial list of the prominent democrats who will speak includes: Governor Candler, F. G. duBignon, Clark Howell, Hoke Smith, President Dodson of the senate, John D. Little, speaker of the house of representatives; Jack J. Spalding, L. F. Livingston and others who stand high in the councils of the democratic party.

They will fire the first guns in the campaign that the Young Men's Democratic League will begin and prosecute with redoubled energy and vigor after its return from the national convention at Kansas City.

The meeting will be called to order Friday night promptly at 7:30 o'clock. The decision of the executive committee of the league in reference to the Kansas City trip will be at once taken up and discussed before any of the speakers are heard.

An endeavor will be made at the same time to pledge as many members of the league as possible to take the proposed trip.

Evans Men Frightened.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.) The Evans supporters of this city have taken fright at the action of the state executive committee and held a solemn conference today, at which it was decided to ask the county executive committee, which is friendly to Mr. Evans, to change the date of the county convention, called for the 23d instant, to April 2d. This was done to be in regular line with the recent call of the state committee. It was decided, however, that the conventions so far held in the state, the great majority of which are for Evans, must stand and the Evans people will stand or fall by them.

Dr. Bull's COUCH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Give quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pillscure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON, DuBOSE CO.

66 to 68 Whitehall. 1 to 23 Hunter.

New Laces and Embroideries.

The heyday for Laces and Embroideries is on. We began to get ready months ago. Buying embroideries from St. Gall—laces from Brussels, Antwerp and half a dozen lesser places.

Didn't begin with "how cheap can you get us up a line of so and so," either.



We began by looking over the entire line of newest things. Selecting in the first place say fifty styles—then going over them until they well culled to half that many.

Are they then dainty? Yes. Are they then the choicest?

Nothing short of it.

The show would delight the eyes of a *Parisian Lingerie* maker.

And with all of our exactness—our prices are right.

Right because of the quantities bought and not having to get them through three or four middlemen, each having to make a profit.

Valenciennès Laces 7½ to 40c
Valenciennes Insertion, 8 to 35c.
Hand made Torchon Edge, 8 to 50c.
Hand made Torchon Insertion, 15 to 35c.
Nainsook Edgings, 10c to $1.00.
Nainsook Insertions, 15 to 50c.
Nainsook Allovers, $1.25 to $4.50.
Swiss Edgings, 12 1-2c to $1.50.
Swiss Insertions, 10 to 35c.
Swiss Allovers, 75c to $5.00.



Hundreds of ladies will hear with pleasure that Mrs. Starbuck will again be with us next week. Beginning with Monday, next week, Mrs. Starbuck will make a brief stay with us—this time in the interest of our La Vida Corset.

Of course Mrs. Starbuck will fit you in any one of the dozen popular Cosets we handle, but it's especially in the interest of the La Vida that she comes.

This is a French Corset made especially for American figures. It is the only French Corset made especially for American figures. It is shapely, easy fitting, made on graceful lines. Boned with genuine whalebone throughout, it will hold its shape longer, give one a graceful figure with more solid comfort than any other Corset offered to the American trade.

However, this is a Corset store. Take your choice from these. Every one of them a standard Corset:

R. & G.	$1.00	to $2.50
P. D.	1.75	to 5.50
J. B.	1.00	to 2.00
Kabo	1.00	to 2.50
La Vida	3.00	to 7.50
Fasso	5.75	to 7.50
Warner's	1.00	to 2.00
Flexibone	1.50	to 3.00
Royal Worcester	1.00	to 2.00
Thompson's "Glove Fitting"	1.00	to 1.75
Ferris Waists	50	to 1.00
Equipoise Waists	2.25	to 2.50

The World's Best Dress Stuffs For the Spring of 1900.

If there is a dry goods store entitled to say "the world's best dress stuffs," this is that store.

This is a dress stuffs store. It is a store which does not confine itself to one mart or another to secure them.



It buys wherever they are to be had in correct fashion and dependable qualities. It buys them in France, in Germany, and all through continental Europe and England; besides, lays many an order direct with the maker here.

For years and years and over a dozen states the hallmark of quality and correctness has gone with every dress goods pattern coming from Chamberlin-Johnson's.

And today finds us giving you better goods for less money, more to choose from, quicker and better service every way than ever before.

Renaissance, Applique Lace and Net Robes in designs which are controlled exclusively by us; shown in exclusive patterns, in a wide range of styles and qualities, which are variously priced at from $25.00 to 100.00

Crepe de Chine in all the newest colorings, including over twenty of the leading pastel shades, 25 inches wide, the best crepe de chine on the market 1.00

Fullo, a new unfinished worsted dress stuff in colors which is controlled exclusively by us, one of the softest, prettiest cloths of the season; shown in new blue, navy, three shades of tan, black and roseda, 46 inches wide 1.00

Imported soft finished Venetian Cloths in five of the leading pastel shades, the season's handsomest cloth for visiting gowns, fifty-two inches wide, at 2.00
The above cloths can be perfectly matched in appliques.

Silk and wool de Beige, a new waist material in black and white checks, embroidered in green, white and red silk dots, 32 inches wide, 1 1-2 yds. to waist, per yard..... 2.00

Brigandine and Brumaire, dressy Etienne effects, in plain and striped effects. These have already been mentioned, and those wishing to see the full line of shades should come at once, as they cannot be duplicated. Both plain and striped effects. Priced at 1.50

Some of the Stylish Trimmings

Ever read Cyrano de Bergerac? See it played the other night?

Hear Prof. Clark's lecture a night or two ago? Remember how the author makes Ragueneau to tell in rhyme of how to make cheese cakes?

This just makes us wish that some juggler of words would tell in rhyme how to trim a gown.

Here is a chance for some one to immortalize himself as Rostand has done with his cheese cakes.

The poetry of a gown is the trimmings,

When the trimmings are right, the rhyme and meter are perfect. When wrong, the whole business is out of time.

And strange, how many discords. And do you know why? Let us tell you.

Because with many storekeepers the rule is to make the sale. Sell the goods. The salesmen are scared to death and ofttimes crowd a thing upon you merely because you have given it a bit of attention—maybe said "that is better," or "that is pretty." Or ofttimes it is because they don't know any better—more ofttimes the two together.

But here, if we haven't the correct trimmings for a gown, will tell you so, right at the start. Here we tell you which trimmings to buy (if you want us to). We make a study of trimmings. We carry the largest and best selected line in a dozen states. We watch the trend of fashion.

We watch what the brightest modistes are doing. What is being used in London, in Paris, in Berlin, in New York.

We buy a special line of trimmings to sell with a special line of suitings. This to go with that, that to go with this.

Is it any wonder Chamberlin-Johnson's gowns are noticeably modish?

It's in the trimmings.

Fancy Pearl Trimmings in white and pastel shades, ranging in all widths from the narrowest edge, 1-4 inch to 3 1-2 inches wide, per yard, 15c to 7.00

Applique and Renaissance in pattern designs and black Applique in patterns, scrolls, rosebuds, etc., variously priced according to width, per yard 25c to 8.00

White Applique and Cream Applique in open effects, strictly hand-made, shown in not less than a dozen designs, at per yard from $1.00 to 5.00

Black Tosca and Brussels Nets, 42 to 58 inches wide, price per yard, from 75c to 2.50

Allovers in cut-out effects, in white and gold, white and silver, fancy shadings and all pastel shades, a showing of over fifty distinct styles and shades, 20 inches wide, priced from $4.00 to..... 10.00

Chantilly allover lace effects and Point de Esprit in ribbon and half a dozen new effects shown in black only, and at per yard from $1.00 to.. ... 6.00

Silk Fringe in various widths, one of the most striking trimmings of the season; shown in black, white and all pastel shades.

Ruches in Chiffon, Liberty Silk, Mousselaines and lace effects in black, white and colors; shown in widths from 1-2 inch to 10 inches, at from 30 cents up.

Little Things.

This is a store made up of many stores. Even the notion man can lay claim to a store, so perfectly is everything arranged. The buying, the selling, the checking, the keeping tab or stock of everything as if it were under a separate roof.

How perfect the system must be when we keep up with hundreds of things and you forget one little article you come down the street purposely to get—unless you tie a string around your finger.

Chain Purses, 25 new styles just opened, in silver, gun metal and French gray, as high priced as $11.50, as low priced as..... .50

Chain Girdles, shown in same metal as Chain Purses, plain and chased styles ..... .65

Pulley belts, the season's novelty Belts; make the waist look smaller; shown in innumerable styles at prices from $9,50 down to..... .75

Pulley Belt Sets, buckles and rings complete—more than thirty latest styles, including black and French gray, $8.50 down to..... .25

Dog Collar Belt, in patent suede leathers—many graduated shapes, priced from $2.50 down to..... .50

Stick Pins, a beautiful line just in, suitable for gentlemen's scarfs and ladies' lace ties, as high as $3.50, in solid gold, in silver and gold plate, as low as ..... .25

Brooches, in pearls and brilliants, suitable for hair ornaments and stock collar pins, 25c to 3.00

Hat Pins, over 50 latest Eastern ideas for Easter hats, 25c each to 2.50

Old Holland Bond, pound package Stationery, in blue or white, equal to stationery sold at 50c box; per pound, 25c; envelopes to match..... .10

Latest designs in Side and Back Combs, in best imitation of real shell, 25c to..... .75

Cream white glycerine toilet Soap, regular price, 25c box of 3 cakes; special price per box..... .15

Glycerated tar Soap, guaranteed to equal any tar soap on the market, per cake ..... .10

Dr. Raub's Cutaneous Soap, especially recommended for scalp and skin diseases, per cake..... .10

Aromatic Household Ammonia, quart bottles, scented with oil of spices..... .10

Kid Gloves.

Spring styles are in. Newest shades are ready. From best Glove makers in the old country. There is not a glove in the lot but which we can guarantee against splitting. We will not sell any other kind. From the lowest priced at $1.00 to the highest priced at $4.50, they are warranted against splitting without a single exception.

Of course you understand this applies to gloves tried on at our counters only. If they are fitted by our expert fitters, we guarantee them—the lowest priced ones even. But if they are taken out without being fitted, we cannot guarantee even the highest priced ones.

OPENED STEADY; SOON TURNED FIRM

Firm Tone Due to Buying May and August by Shorts.

COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD

Became Active Buyers Later and Prices Advanced Sharply.

OLD CROP POSITIONS LEADERS

Reported One House Bought 50,000 Bales—New Crops Advanced Reluctantly—Closed Steady at Net Advance of 1 to 16 Points.

New York, March 14.—After opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points, the cotton market lost the slight improvement, but soon turned firm on buying of May and August contracts by shorts. May and August were chiefly in demand. The early sellers were, for the most part, commission houses and brokers, but the latter soon became active buyers and showed every anxiety to protect sales made earlier. Prices maintained an upward course until the gain on yesterday's closing figures was from 3 to 21 points. The improvement was chiefly on old crop positions, one house being reported as a buyer of 50,000 bales. While the new crop positions advanced to a partial extent, the improvement was reluctant, further accounts regarding the territory to be devoted to cotton being quite as bearish as anything heretofore said. The general market, however, remained quite apart from such influences. A few traders were conspicuously active all day with the rank and file following their lead. The market at the close was steady at a net advance of 1@16 points.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 14.—The market for cotton goods has ruled quiet in most directions. The advances in bleached cottons, which the trade is looking for have not been made, but are likely before the week is out. Prices in other descriptions firm. Prints firm with fair demand. Print cloths quiet and unchanged. Ginghams generally scarce. In woolen and worsted goods fair business in fancies. Tone steady. Silks are firm, but the demand is quiet.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 9 3-16c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 5 9-16d.
New York—Quiet; middling 9¾c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 9 5-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 9 7-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 9 7-16c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 9¾c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 9 5-16c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 9¾c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 9 5-16c.
Charleston—Nominal; middling 9¼c.
Houston—Steady; middling 9¾c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 9 5-16c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1900	RECEIPTS 1899	SHIPM'TS 1900	SHIPM'TS 1899	STOCK 1900	STOCK 1899
Saturday	120	331	140	1000	9021	14107
Monday	22	150	160	400	8833	12857
Tuesday	46	257	14	560	8915	12255
Wednesday	....	114	462	226	8453	12442
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	188	852	776	2186		

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Last Sale	Closing bid and asked
March	9 44	9 55	9 44	9 55	9 52-53
April	9 42	9 48	9 42	9 48	9 48-49
May	9 40	9 52	9 39	9 48	9 47-48
June	9 33	9 50	9 33	9 50	9 44-45
July	9 33	9 50	9 32	9 43	9 43-44
August	9 19	9 38	9 18	9 34	9 33-34
September	8 30	8 41	8 29	8 03	8 37-38
October	7 99	8 05	7 98	8 03	8 02-03
November	7 89	7 91	7 86	7 89	7 89-91
December	7 83	7 88	7 82	7 86	7 85-87
January	7 83	7 88	7 83	7 87	7 85-87
February					

Futures closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1900	RECEIPTS 1899	EXPORTS 1900	EXPORTS 1899	STOCKS 1900	STOCKS 1899
Saturday	10750	12292	18119	6506	908949	752947
Monday	25308	9172	5660	9448	925364	748906
Tuesday	15920	18884	36597	18320	915195	737912
Wednesd'y	20591	22775	11966	5510	916556	750879
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	72569	63123	72342	39784		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

March	9 35	September	6 21
April	9 37	October	7 81
May	9 40	November	7 69
June	9 38	December	7 69
July	9 38	January	7 69
August	9 13	February	

Futures closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 14—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand moderate with prices higher; middling uplands 5 9-16; sales 8,000; American 6,600; speculation and export 500; receipts 9,300; all American.

Futures opened steady.

	Open'g.	Closing	
March	5 29-64	5 30¼	Value
March-April	5 27-64	5 28	Sellers
April-May	5 23-64	5 24	Sellers
May-June	5 18-64	5 20¼	Sellers
June-July	5 16-64	5 17¼	Sellers
July-August	5 13-64	5 14¼	Sellers
August-September	5 4-64	5 03¼	Buyers
September-October	4 40-64	4 41	Sellers
October-November	4 28-64	4 28¼	Sellers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, March 14.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,085 bales; middling uplands 9¾; gulf 10; net receipts 756; gross 2,227; stock 158,451.

New Orleans, March 14.—Cotton firm; sales 9,000; middling 9 5-16; receipts 11,392; stock 367,144.

Galveston, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9 7-16; sales 68; receipts 1,703; stock 134,567.

Mobile, March 14.—Cotton nominal; middling 9 5-16; receipts 358; stock 17,043.

Savannah, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9 7-16; sales 65; receipts 3,356; stock 122,809.

Charleston, March 14.—Cotton nominal; middling 9¼; receipts 632; stock 30,552.

Wilmington, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾; receipts 147; stock 11,532.

Norfolk, March 14.—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; sales 75; receipts 1,143; stock 38,833.

Baltimore, March 14.—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; receipts 847; stock 9,292.

Boston, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16; receipts net 558; gross 4,961.

Philadelphia, March 14.—Cotton firm; middling 10; receipts 142; stock 9,520.

St. Louis, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9 5-16; sales 140; receipts 3,838; stock 74,640.

Memphis, Tenn., March 14.—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; receipts 1,175; sales 600; shipments 3,043; stock 83,367.

Augusta, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9 5-16; sales 131; receipts 142; stock 15,187.

Houston, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; sales 336; receipts 1,620; stock 64,347.

Atwood, Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New York, March 14.—As we expected, Liverpool recovered yesterday's loss on spots. The gain in contracts there was sufficient to indicate unhappiness again because of not realizing the information recently offered them so voluminously that southern spot holders were weakening and crop estimates increasing. The handwriting on the wall is as apparent to Europe as to this country that we are on the eve of very marked falling off in crop movement. This will tend to impart greater confidence to those who have held their spots until now and in many instances cause withdrawal of cotton from the market, thus narrowing the amount purchaseable and causing buyers, when they do come into the market actively, as they will soon, to pay pretty stiff prices for what they may find for sale. We are advised that the Liverpool stock of upland cotton is less than 100,000 bales. Galveston telegraphs us today that out of total stocks there on shipboard and in warehouses of 134,000 bales only 4,000 remains unsold. Interior points show heavy losses again this week in stock, therefore the amount brought into sight this week will be considerably less than this week last year. How much higher than the previous highest quotation contracts shall sell here depends upon the extent of the advance in spot cotton. We are sanguine of a very material improvement in that.

Hubbard, Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 14.—The advance in Liverpool was quite in keeping with the expectation of the trade last evening, but the buying today by one house, supposed to be covering shorts, was the feature of our market. After being the principal sellers on the decline to 8.80, they have been the largest buyers today. On this advance the commission houses have been free sellers, the outside interests who have been long taking advantage of this buying to liquidate their holdings. Such plunging has never been witnessed in the cotton trade, and the course of the market cannot be foreseen as long as it continues on any basis of supply of demand. Liverpool should be higher tomorrow in answer to the improvement here this afternoon.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, March 14.—Cotton opened steady from 1 to 3 points higher on near options and unchanged to 2 points higher on distant months. Liverpool cables were about as expected, early cables reporting 1-64d advance on futures and 1-32d advance on spots. Later cables were 2-64d higher than previous close. After the call our market advanced 5 to 8 points on summer months and 1 to 3 points on distant options. Southern support was not wanting, and telegraphic advices from the south reported an advance over yesterday's prices. New Orleans reported an advance of ⅛c on spots. Late in the session prices reached their highest on good buying by a prominent firm reputed to be heavily short on the market. Prices were bid up rapidly, finally reaching a point 13 to 20 points above the lowest of the morning. The market closed steady with net advance of 7 to 14 points on near options.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 14.—Cotton in Liverpool 1-32d higher for spots at 5 9-16d; futures, 12:30 p. m., 1 to 2-64d higher, and at 2 p. m. showed a total advance of 2-64d, which was about as expected. Come-in-sight this week may not exceed 115,000, against 156,000 last week and 145,000 this week last year, which was followed by the largest movement of record, hence the comparison of the balance of this season should accentuate the strength of the position of old crop months. Beside the interior town stocks, which but a few weeks ago were 150,000 excess over last year, are now about 50,000 behind, and likely to decrease relatively if shipments to Europe continue large, as now seems probable.

Our market fully responded to Liverpool, ruling steady, but dull, at an advance of 8 to 10 points throughout the morning session. During the closing hour Price, McCormick bought everything offered, prices advancing about 10 points in a short time, the market closing 3 to 4 points under top for afternoon. Liverpool will doubtless follow us tomorrow. Port receipts 20,000 bales, against 22,775 bales last year.

Semi-Weekly Interior Movement.

The following is the semi-weekly interior movement of cotton compared with 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Receipts	23,690	47,177	29,360
Shipments	37,522	37,744	40,582
Stock	355,604	372,661	358,145

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 14.—Cotton at one time was 7 to 21 points higher on this crop and 5 to 15 on the next, but closed 8 to 16 higher on this crop and 1 to 9 on the next, with the tone steady and the estimated sales 200,000 bales. The rise was due to an advance at Liverpool, decreased receipts at the ports and interior towns and buying for continental, Southern, Wall street and local account partly to cover. Profit taking caused the reaction. Persistent Wall street buying frightened local shorts. Sandersville, Ga., reports: "Recent continued rains have placed farmers further behind in their work. Many will have to plant without the usual preparation." Charleston, S. C., writes: "Sale of fertilizers is one-half more than last year. Cotton acreage has increased accordingly." Macon, Ga., reports: "J. B. Willis, a well-known planter of Walden, says Commissioner Stevens's statement that a largely increased number of fertilizer tags has been sold is misleading, for the reason that the price of cotton seed has advanced 12½@24c per bushel, and this has induced farmers to sell their cotton seed and buy guano fertilizer." We think it is entirely a manipulated market. The demand for spot cotton is extremely dull, and with increased offerings of spot cotton we look for lower prices for futures. In the meantime we do not buy except on good breaks.

Prime's Crop Summary.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, March 10, 1900.—When we take into consideration the fact that until the opening of the present week the largest proportion of the grain producing states of the country, with the exception of the spring wheat states, have been covered with a heavy fall of snow, in fact the first real snow storm of the season, we ought to be thankful that we are getting rid of it so fast, so easily, and with practically no damage from floods.

While the snow is not yet all gone, we have had a temperature this week which has reduced its volume every day.

All the country wants now to enable it to get to work very quickly is simply a continuance of the surroundings of the present week.

Winter wheat stood greatly in need of surface moisture. That is, has now. The usual freezing and thawing weather of March which is always so destructive to the wheat has so far been very largely in the minority. Still with all these favorable surroundings the winter wheat crop shows yet very little signs of life or growth.

Throwing out the Hessian fly feature, the crop seems to me now to be in a better condition at this date than it has been for several years.

Farmers do not seem to be as much inclined to keep back their reserves of winter wheat as they did thirty or sixty days ago. Whether it is the coming crop prospects are favorable or that they are no longer relievers in higher prices for the future, I cannot say. Such, however, from my sources of information, is the situation.

Farmers are holding their corn with a firm grip. As I have said in my weekly letters to you, there is nothing in the situation either present or prospective that indicates any increase in corn receipts for a long time to come.

It seems very strange to hear that Nebraska is sending corn to Kansas, and that Iowa is sending corn back to Nebraska, and that Illinois is importing corn from Iowa, but such, however, is the case. This also goes to show how unequal the productive distribution of the corn crop of 1899 finally proved to be.

Farmers also realize that with practically no corn at railroad stations this spring, when the cribs were full a year ago at this time, that they are masters, as far as it is possible to be on a crop, of the corn situation. Besides, it is nearly ten months before the country can handle the coming crop, and when it is not even planted yet and with all the vicissitudes which are before it, and with the strong financial position of the farmer, it is only natural, plausible and practical that the farmer holds his crop and will have more to do with making future prices than grain centers.

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 14.—Roasted coffee: Arbuckle, $13.30, Lion, $12.30; all less 50c per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 8@9c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5½. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed choice 20 to 18c. Salt dairy sacks, $1.25; salt barrel bulk $2; 100 3s $2.75 ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 13½. Matches 65s 45@55; 200s $1.50@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda, 5¾; cream 6¾; gingersnaps 6c. Candy common stick 6½; fancy 12@14c. Oysters F. W. $2.20; L. W. $1.25.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 14.—Eggs fair at 10@11c. Butter, fancy Jersey, 18@22½; choice, 15@16c; fancy Tennessee, 18@22½; choice 14 to 16c Live poultry in demand; hens 25@30c; spring chickens large 18@25c; medium 16@18c, good sale; turkeys, live 10@12c pound, active demand; heavy demand for dressed poultry; dressed turkeys 13@15; hens 11@12; fries 14@16c; boilers, 15c, quail 11 to 12c; ducks, puddle, 22@25; peking, 30@35c. Irish potatoes, 75@80c per bushel; sweet potatoes, white yams 60 to 70c; pumpkin yams, 70 to 80c. Honey, strained, 6@7c; in comb 9@10c. Onions, 80@85c per bushel, $2.00@2.25 per barrel. Cabbage, New York Danish, 3@3½c pound; Florida stock, green, 3@3½c pound. Dried fruit, apples 6@7c; peaches 8@9c. Figs, 7@7½c; prunes, 5@7c; peeled peaches, 20@22½c. Strawberries 20@25c.

Fruit and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 14.—Apples, per barrel, $4.50@5.50. Oranges, per box $2.50@3.00. Lemons, choice, $3@3.50; fancy, $3@3.50. Bananas, straight, $1.25@1.50 bunch. Culls 75@80c. Figs 11 to 12c. Rasins, new California, $2.00. Nuts, almonds, 13@14c; pecans, 8 to 9c; Brazil, 6 to 7c; filberts, 11½c, walnuts, 10 to 11 cents; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5½ to 6c; fancy hand-picked, 4½ to 5c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

DEMAND WAS LIGHT

The Dribbling Offerings Made Steady Inroads Upon Stocks.

RAILWAYS ARE OFF A POINT

Most Conspicuous Movement Was in Third Avenue—Sold Down to 56 and Shot Up to 66.

New York, March 14.—Today's stock market was largely in professional hands and trading was congested in the specialties again. The professional contingent, who have bought stocks to discount the enactment of the currency law, sold today to realize. Pressure from this source was not heavy, but the demand for stocks was so light that the dribbling offerings made steady inroads upon prices, carrying a few of the standard railroad stocks off a point during the course of the late trading.

The movement of prices in the specialties was wider, due to special causes. Sugar was sold from Boston, where offers were made of the next dividend below the 1½ per cent rate last December on large amounts of stock. Brooklyn Rapid Transit suffered from the refusal of the state railroad commission to defer the quarterly report. The Rubber stocks felt the unfavorable influence of the pleasant weather, accompanied with stories of large stocks to be carried over till next season. People's Gas was sold afresh on Chicago orders. The most conspicuous movement of the day was in Third Avenue, which sold down to 56 in the morning, but shot up to 66 late in the day after the publication of the receiver's report, driving the bears to cover with a scramble. The stock reacted 3½ and fluctuated feverishly, closing with a net gain of 5 points. For the most part the speculative attitude is one of continued waiting for the results of the new financial law to manifest themselves. A feeling of doubt increases that, however prompt may be these results, they will not avail to offset the continued drain during the week on bank reserves in time to affect the Saturday bank statement. This being the case, that statement is likely to show surplus reserves practically wiped out. Tomorrow is the date set for the disbursement of quite a large amount of dividends, including that of $20 per share on the stock of the Standard Oil. The dividend alone will amount in the aggregate to $20,000,000. Several million additional will be disbursed as dividends of various stocks. This may reasonably be expected to have some effect on tomorrow's money market. Today rates for money were firmly held, but bankers were eager to place loans for the longer periods, while borrowers were unwilling to bid for any but short time loans, clearly reflecting the expectation of easier conditions near at hand. February's record of exports of merchandise attracted attention as going far to explain the recent heaviness in sterling in face of large demands upon the market and as promising to make the current fiscal year a record one in the country's foreign trade.

Buying of bonds continued on a large scale at advancing prices. Total sales, par value, $3,035,000.

United States new 4's declined ¾ and the 5's ¼ in the bid price.

The total sales of stocks today were 366,000 shares, including Atchison 5,860; Atchison preferred 21,236; Baltimore and Ohio 9,090; Burlington 24,575; Rock Island 5,070; Manhattan 6,400; Missouri Pacific 8,010; St. Paul 10,420; American Steel and Wire 5,565; American Tobacco 9,740; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 22,490; Sugar 59,245; People's Gas 13,795.

Money on call firm at 4½@6 per cent; last loan at 4½; prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange irregular with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85⅝@4.85¾ for demand and $4.81⅞@4.82 for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½@4.87; commercial bills $4.81¾@4.82¼.

Silver certificates 60¼@61c.
Bar silver 59⅞c.
Mexican dollars 47¾c.
Government bonds weak.
State bonds strong.
Railroad bonds firm.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	23¼	Minn. & L. 2d pref.	92
do. preferred	67⅝	Missouri Pacific	45
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅞	Mobile & Ohio	44
Canada Pacific	95	Mo. Kan. & Texas	10
Canada Southern	49	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	32¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	New Jersey Cent	115⅛
Chic. Great West	13⅜	New York Central	134⅝
C. B. & Q	125	Norfolk & Western	32¼
Chic., Ind. & L	21½	do. preferred	76¼
do. preferred	53	Northern Pacific	52¾
Chicago and E. Ill.	95	do. preferred	73⅜
Chic. & N. W	162	Ontario & Western	23⅞
Rock Island	108¼	Oregon R. & Nav	42
C. C. C. & St. L	59⅜	do. 1st preferred	76
Colo. Sou	6¼	Pennsylvania	134½
do. 1st preferred	43½	Reading	17½
do. 2nd preferred	17	do. 1st preferred	58
Del. & Hudson	114¼	do. 2nd preferred	29¼
Del., L. & W	180	Rio Grande & W	53½
Den. & Rio Grande	19	do. preferred	90
do. preferred	71½	St. Louis & S. F	10½
Erie (new)	12⅜	do. 1st preferred	68
do. preferred	37	do. 2nd preferred	34¼
Great Nor., pref	157	St. L. & S. W	10½
Hocking Coal	15	do. preferred	29
Hocking Valley	31	St. Paul	123
Illinois Central	113	do. preferred	172¾
Iowa Central	13¾	St. P. & Omaha	109
do. preferred	49	Southern Pacific	38⅛
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	12	Southern Railway	13
Lake Erie & W	20¼	do. preferred	58
do. preferred	85	Texas & Pacific	16½
Lake Shore	194	Union Pacific	49
Louisville & Nash	81⅛	do. preferred	74½
Manhattan L	93⅞	Wabash	6½
Metro. Street Ry	163¾	do. preferred	20
Mexican Central	12½	Wheel. & L.E. (new)	10
Minn. & St. Louis	61	do. preferred	26⅞

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	115	United States	45
American	145	Wells Fargo	122

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	33⅛	Int. Paper pref	64
do. preferred	93½	La Clede Gas	74½
American Malting	5	National Biscuit	35½
do. preferred	24⅜	do. preferred	91⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	National Lead	24
do. preferred	91⅛	do. preferred	104
American Spirits	2	National Steel	44¾
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	95⅛
Amn. Steel Hoop	35½	N. Y. Air Brake	127
do. preferred	80	North American Co	14⅞
A. S. & W	55⅜	Pacific Coast	50
do. preferred	91⅝	do. 1st preferred	82
Amn. Tin Plate	33	do. 2nd preferred	60
do. preferred	81¾	Pacific Mail	37¼
American Tobacco	105⅜	People's Gas	97¼
do. preferred	135	Pressed Steel Car	52½
Anaconda Mining	47⅜	do. preferred	84¼
Brook. Rap. Tran	67⅜	Pullman Palace	183
Col. F. & Iron	43¾	Stand. R. & Twine	6½
Cont. Tobacco	29	Sugar	101¼
do. preferred	84⅛	do. preferred	108
Federal Steel	49⅞	T. C. & Iron	92½
do. preferred	72⅞	U. S. Leather	12
General Electric	125	do. preferred	72⅜
Glucose Sugar	52¼	U. S. Rubber	27
do. preferred	98¼	do. preferred	93
InternationalPaper	18½	Western Union	82½

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	102	M., K. & T. 4s	91¾
do. 3s	111½	N. Y. Central 1sts	1'0
do. 3s coupon	111½	N. J. Central 5s	122½
U. S. new 4s reg	135½	N. Carolina 6s	119
do. coupon	135½	do. 4s	106
U. S. old 4s reg	117	Northern Pac. 1sts	—
do. coupon	117⅜	do. 3s	66⅞
U. S. 5s reg	116¼	do. 4s	105
do. coupon	116¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	108
District Col. 3 65s	119	Nor. & West con. 4s	95½
Atchison, 4s	101⅜	do. gen. 6s	136
do. adj. 4s	82⅞	Oregon Nav. 1sts	108
Canada So. 2nds	107	do. 4s	102½
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	90¼	O. S. Line 6s	127½
do. 1st income	35	do con. 5s	113
do. 2d income	9½	Reading 4s	85
C. & O. 4½s	97	Rio G. W. 1sts	98
do. 5s	118⅛	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111½
Chic. & N. W. con 7s	144	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	121
do. S. F. deb. 5s	121	St. Paul consols	169
Chicago Terminals	93¾	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119½
D. & R. G. 1st	103⅜	do. 5s	120⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	99	Southern Ry. 5s	110⅛
East Tenn. 1st	101⅜	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	70
Erie General 4s	71⅞	Tenn. new set. 3s	95
F. W. & D. 1sts	71	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	114⅛
Gen. Electric 5s	116	do. 2nd	55
G., H. & S. A. 6s	108	Union Pacific 4s	105⅜
do. 2nds	107⅛	Wabash 1sts	116⅜
H. & T Cent. 5s	110½	do. 2nds	99
do. con. 6s	110	West Shore 4s	113⅛
Iowa Cent. 1sts	114⅛	Wiscon. Cen. new 4s	90⅜
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	71½	Virginia centuries	90
La. new consol 4s	107	do. deferred	9¼
L. & N. unified 4s	98¾	Colo. Sou. 4s	83¼
M., K. & T. 2nds	66⅛	Sou. Pacific 4s	83¼

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, March 14.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were very idle and weak in tendency today due to disappointment at the public's apathy, the markets having counted on a strong revival of speculation when the war loan success was established. There were very large dealings in the loan, one dealer giving 1½ premium for all letters for a million. The same dealer was said to have applied for 27,000,000 for a syndicate. American applications reached £15,000,000. The premium today was easier at 1¾@2 on the disappointment over the chancellor of the exchequer's statement last night that applications were already ten-fold the amount required. But this is probably a conservative estimate. It is estimated that when the list closes tomorrow applications will be fifteen-fold. Consols were steady.

Americans were heavy and stagnant, except Atchisons, which New York bought, then sold. London regards the currency bill as having been over discounted.

Coppers were weak in the fall of over a pound in the price of the metal. New York sold Anacondas. Paris sold Tintos. There was same talk that copper was likely to break heavily.

The bank receipts were £95,000 gold from Holland and £11,000 from Portugal, and bought £6,000 in bars. Rio took £40,000.

Money was unchanged, but loans were brisker, the bank doing less, however.

STOCKS.	Opening	High	Low	Last Sale	Closing Bid
Am'n Tobacco	106¾	106¾	105	105¾	105¾
Am'n Sugar Rfg	104	104	100¾	101¼	101¼
Atchison	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	23¼
do preferred	68¼	68¼	67½	67⅝	67½
Balto. and Ohio	63	63⅜	62⅛	62⅞	62⅞
Br'k Rap. Tran	69	69½	67¼	68	67¾
Third Avenue	53	66	56	63	62¾
Bur. and Quincy	124⅞	125¾	124⅜	125	125
C. C. C. and St. L	59¾	59⅞	59½	59⅛	58⅞
Ches. and Ohio	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28½	28⅜
Canada Southern	......	......	......	......	49
Del. and Hudson	......	......	......	115¼	114½
Cont. Tobacco	29¾	29¾	28¾	28⅜	29
do preferred	85⅛	85⅛	85	85	84⅛
Con. Gas	176½	177½	176½	177¼	176
Gen. Electric	......	......	......	......	125
Chic. Great West	......	......	......	13⅜	13⅜
Jersey Central	115½	115½	115⅜	115⅜	115⅛
M., K. & Tex. pref	......	......	......	32⅞	32⅛
Southern Pacific	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Louisville & Nash	81⅜	81⅞	81⅛	81¼	81⅛
Am. Steel and W	56⅜	56⅜	55⅝	56	55¾
Manhattan L	94½	94½	93⅜	93⅞	93⅞
Missouri Pacific	45⅜	45¾	44⅞	45⅛	45
Metropolitan St. Ry	164½	168¾	163½	168¾	163¾
National Lead	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	24
Northern Pacific	53⅛	53¼	52¾	52⅞	52¾
do preferred	74	74	73½	73⅛	73⅜
New York Central	135	135	134⅜	134¾	134⅝
Northwestern	......	......	......	......	162
Omaha	......	......	......	......	109
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	37¼
People's Gas	98	98	96½	97⅜	97¼
Reading	17¾	18	17¾	18	17½
Rock Island	108¼	108⅞	108	108¼	108¼
Southern Railway	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	13
do preferred	58⅛	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	58
St. Paul	123½	123⅞	123⅛	123⅛	123
Tennessee Coal & I	94¾	94¾	92	92⅛	92½
U. S. Leather pfd	72¾	72¾	72¼	72½	72⅜
Union Pacific	49⅜	49¾	49	49¼	49
do preferred	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74½	74½
Western Union	83	83	83	83	82½
Wabash preferred	......	......	......	20	20
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	......	33⅛
Nor. and West	32½	32¾	32¼	32⅜	32¼
do preferred	76¼	76¼	76¼	76½	76¼
U. S. Rubber	27½	27½	26	26	27
do preferred	......	......	......	93	93⅛
Federal Steel	50⅜	50⅜	49½	50	49⅞
do preferred	74	74	73⅛	73⅛	72⅞
Illinois Central	......	......	......	......	113

*Ex-div. 1⅛ per cent. †Ex-div. 1⅛. ‡Ex-div. 22

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, March 14.—Prices at the opening showed fractional declines over yesterday's closing bids, and although there was some good buying in some quarters—notably, Baltimore and Ohio common, Atchison preferred and the Granger stocks, prices of the balance of the list gradually sagged downward. The market was quite professional in character and dull. Late in the session Third Avenue was bid up with a rush to cover short contracts, but the rest of the tractions felt the effect only fractionally. Sugar, which opened at 104, was on the toboggan slide all day, finally reaching 100¾. The trunk lines were heavy and, slightly lower. The Grangers were well bought, and rose from ⅞ to over a point. Tennessee Coal was under pressure early in the day on rumors that the outcome of the annual meeting to be held today would not turn out as satisfactorily as expected. The market closed steady, but with a majority of the list showing losses for the day.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, March 14.—The stock market opened active and almost uniformly lower. Apparently the chief influence in dealings was fear of stringent monetary conditions before the operations of the new financial bill are in complete effect. Passage by a large majority of the house of representatives yesterday afternoon of the bill appeared without influence. The attitude of London was disappointing, as only irregular changes were shown in Americans, and the general tone of the market was somewhat easy. This feeling was said to be owing to fear of continental intervention in the South African war.

Dealings this morning were well diversified, all quarters of the market receiving a fair amount of attention. Pennsylvania and New York Central were firm. Substantial declines were common in the railway list, however.

Sugar and the Tobacco issues were active and heavy. Third Avenue and the other local traction issues were all weak also. After the opening dealings the market had a general recovery.

Foreign Finances.

London, March 14.—Closing consols for money 101 3-16; for the account 101⅜. Illinois Central 116½; Atchison 28⅛; Louisville 64.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d per ounce.

Money 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 4 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £72,000.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres 127.30; Madrid 31.40; Lisbon 44; Rome 6.86¼.

Indian council bills were allotted today at 1s 4 1-32d.

Berlin, March 14.—Exchange on London 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rate for short bills 5½ per cent; long bills 5⅜ per cent.

Paris, March 14.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 5 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 10 centimes for checks.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, March 14.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $154,985,989; gold reserve, $150,000,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 year 107	Atlanta 4s ... 106
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years 108	Aug'ta 7s L.D. 109
Ga. 4½s, 1915 120 121¼	Macon 6s 118
Savannah 5s. 114	Columbus 5s. 108
Atl'a 8s, 1902. 107½	Rome 5s 107
Atl'a 7s, 1904. 110	So. Car. 4½s .. 115
Atl'a 6s L. D. 118	New'n 6s L.D. 110
Atl'a 5s L. D. 115	Chat. 5s 1911, 100
Atl'a 4½s 112	Col. S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1910, 91
	Ala. Class A .. 103

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 5s, 1918 .. 115	Atl'a & Chat. 1st 7s, 1907. 115
Ga. 6s, 1922 .. 118	Do income 6s, 1990 99
Ga. Pa. 1st ... 119	
C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909 107	

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia 205	A. & W. P. ... 120
Southwestern 107	do deben .. 102
Aug. & Sav ... 110	

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, March 14.—Wheat, spot No. 1 northern spring firm at 6s 1¼d; futures closed quiet; March 5s 9¾d; May 5s 9⅛d; July 5s 8⅞d.

Corn, spot steady; American mixed 3s 11½d; American mixed old 3s 11¾d; futures quiet; May 3s 10¾d; July 3s 10½d.

The Metal Market.

New York, March 14.—Price changes and activity were the features of the metal market today. Copper, after prolonged dullness of over three months, advanced 12½ points, said to be on account of export sales, closing firm at $16.37½.

Pig iron was very dull.

Tin ruled firm, closing at $33, an advance of 25@35 points over yesterday's decline.

Lead was dull and unchanged at $4.70 bid and $4.75 asked.

Spelter was quoted at $4.60@4.67½.

The brokers' prices for lead was $4.45 and for copper $16.50.

Coffee and Sugar

New York, March 14.—Coffee, futures opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, subsequent business slack without much further change following fair average of cables, smaller receipts at Rio and Santos, larger warehouse deliveries and absence of pressure in the open markt for spot supplies; closed steady at a partial 10 points advance; sales 6,750 bags, including May 6.65; June 6.65; July 6.70; August 6.70; September 6.75; October 6.85; November 6.85; December 7; February 7.15. Spot, Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 8¼; No. 7 jobbing 8¾; mild steady; Cordova 9½@14.

Sugar, raw firm. Refined firm.

New Orleans, March 14.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 3¾@4⅛. Open kettle centrifugal 4¼@4½; centrifugal yellows 4⅜@4¾; seconds 2¾@4⅛; molasses quiet; centrifugal 8@36.

The Cattle Market.

Chicago, March 14.—Cattle receipts 22,000; generally 10@25c lower. Natives prime steers $4.90@5.80; poor to mediums $4@4.60; selected feeders $4.10@4.80; mixed stockers $3.30@3.90; cows $3@4.20; heifers $3@4.40; canners $2.25@2.90; calves $4.50@7. Texans receipts 2,500; Texas fed steers active and 5@10c lower at $3.85@4.30; Texas bulls shade lower at $3.20@3.70.

Hog receipts today 29,000; fairly active, averaging shade lower. Mixed and butchers $4.80@5.02½; good to choice heavy $4.95@5.05; rough heavy $4.80@4.90; light $4.75@4.95; bulk of sales $4.90@5.

Sheep receipts 18,000. Market steady. Lambs weak to 15c lower. Good to choice wethers $5.50@5.90; fair to choice mixed $4.75@5.35; western sheep $5.40@5.80; yearlings $5.80@6.40; native lambs $5.50@7.25; western lambs $6@7.25.

St. Louis, March 14.—Cattle receipts 3,500, including 1,800 Texans. Market slow at 10@15c lower; no top cattle here; native shipping and export steers worth $4.50@6.85; dressed beef and butchers' steers $4@5; steers under 1,000 pounds $3.60@4.50; stockers and feeders $3.50@4.60; cows and heifers $2@4.45; canners $1.25@2.85; bulls $2.85@4; Texas and Indian steers $3.30@4.50; cows and heifers $2.75@3.80.

Hog receipts 7,600. Market 10c lower; pigs and lights $4.75@4.85; packers $4.80@4.90; butchers $4.85@4.95.

Sheep receipts 2,000; market strong; native muttons $4.50@5.75; lambs $5.50@7.25; culls and bucks $4@5.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Due to Good Cash Business and Covering by Shorts.

MARKET CLOSED STRONG

Corn Closed Firm 1-8 to 1-4c Higher, Oats a Shade Better—Provisions Closed Higher.

Chicago, March 14.—Influenced by a good cash business and covering by shorts, the wheat market closed strong today, May ⅞ over yesterday. May corn closed ⅛@¼ up and May oats a shade improved. Provisions at the close were a trifle better.

It was rather a quiet day in the wheat pit. May opened ⅛c over yesterday at 66c, helped by the cash business done at Duluth and also here yesterday. The market touched 65⅝c early on profit taking, but steadied. Near the end covering by shorts caused a sharp rally, which carried May to 65⅞c. The close was strong, May ⅞c over yesterday at 66⅝c. New York reported 5 loads taken for export. The export business here for the day was put at 125,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 706,000 bushels, compared with 475,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 307,000 bushels. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 652 cars, against 622 cars last week and 321 cars a year ago. Local receipts were 25 cars, none of contract grade. Colder weather was predicted.

The corn market opened firm but shortly afterwards declined on liquidation. The decline was recovered near the end, partly influenced by the bulge in wheat. The cash demand was fair and on the rally shorts covered. Business was rather quiet the greater part of the session. Local receipts were 445 cars. Country offerings were light. May ranged from 37¼@37⅜ to 37¾c, and closed firm ⅛@¼c over yesterday at 37⅝@37¾c.

The trade in oats was excedingly quiet, influenced largely by the lessened excitement in corn. Local receipts were 289 cars. May ranged from 23¾@23⅞c and closed a shade improved at 23⅞c.

Covering of May pork was the feature of an othevwise colorless provisions market. This influence caused a bulge early, but as soon as the demand was satisfied the market receded to opening figures. The close was steady. May pork sold from $10.95@11.15 and closed 2½c over yesterday at $11.02½; Mary lard from $6.02½@6.07½, closing unchanged at $6.02½, and May ribs from $6@6.02½ to $6.07½ with the close 2½c up at $6@6.02½.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 28 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
March	——	——	——	66
May	66	66⅞	65⅞	66¾
July	66⅞	67⅝	66¾	67½
Corn—				
March	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
May	37¾	37⅞	37⅜	37¾
July	37¾	37⅞	37½	37⅞
September	38¼	38⅜	38	38⅜
Oats—				
May	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
July	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
Mess Pork—				
May	10.95	11.15	10.95	11.02½
July	10.90	11.10	10.90	10.97½
Lard—				
May	6.02½	6.07½	6.02½	6.02½
July	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10
Short Ribs—				
May	6.02½	6.05	6.00	6.02½
July	6.02½	6.07½	6.02½	6.02½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	168,000	66,000
Wheat, bushels	61,000	68,000
Corn, bushels	529,000	69,000
Oats, bushels	536,000	325,000
Rye, bushels	11,000	10,000
Barley, bushels	89,000	54,000

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, March 14.—Wheat market was quiet this morning and without decided character. Opening was at a fractional advance over last night's final figure, but here was literally no support to market and prices eased off with very little interest. Feeling was one of indifference, and there was almost no outside trade. Cables were dull from English and continental markets. English markets lower, continual unchanged and orders from other side very few. Weather conditions continue fairly good abroad, and there are no reports from the west of a serious character. Wheat was dul in the afternoon and easier. Later wheat rallied sharply on Anglo-Russian war rumors.

Corn trade was moderately active and prices irregular, showing some heaviness during morning. There was very little outside interest shown, however. Cables were quiet, and after opening up a little, sagged back. Corn was dull later and about steady, closing quiet.

Provisions—Hog products showed some heaviness at start, then rallied, but not a large amount of general interest shown in operations. Live hogs were in moderate supply at west and prices very firm. Provisions were moderately active late and steady.

Flour, Corn and Meal.

Atlanta, March 14.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.90; second patent $4.25; straight, $3.90; extra fancy, $3.70; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 52c; mixed, 51c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 37c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1. Hay, No. 1 timothey, large bale, 95c; No. 1 small bales, 90c; No. 2 90c. Meal plain, 52c. Bran, small sack, 90c. Shorts $1. Stock meal, 95c per 100 lbs. Cotton seed meal $1.10 per 100 lbs. Grits, $2.85 per bbl., $1.40 per bag.

New York, March 14.—Flour moderately active and firmly held, but not quotably higher. Wheat, spot strong; No. 2 red 78; options opened steady on covering. Later they sold off under liberal interior receipts, small export dealings, short selling and light clearances, only to recover in the last hour on a scare from Europe and general covering; closed strong at ½@⅝c net advance; March 77⅛; May 73½; July 73⅜. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 44; options opened steady and were quiet all day, showing considerable decrease on more unloading and small exports. In the last hour prices rallied with wheat, closing firm and unchanged; May 42¾; July 42⅞. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 28½; options quiet all day, closing firm on the late rise in corn.

Chicago, March 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat 61@66; No. 2 red 68½@69. No. 2 corn 36½@36¾; No. 2 yellow corn 36¾. No. 2 oats 23½@23¾; No. 2 white 26¼@28; No. 3 white 25¾@26½. No. 2 rye 55½@56¼.

St. Louis, March 14.—Flour firm. Wheat No. 2 red cash 71⅝; March 71½; May 70⅜; July 66⅝@66¾. Corn, No. 2 cash 36; March 36¼@36⅜; July 36½. Oats, No. 2 cash 25; March 25; May 24⅝.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 74. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 39½@40. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 25½@26.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 14.—Clear side ribs, boxed, 6⅞; half ribs 6¾; rib bellies 6.90@7.12½; ice cured bellies 8¾. Sugar cured hams 10⅞@12. Lard, best quality, 8; second quality, 7½@7¼; compound 5c.

St. Louis, March 14.—Port steady, jobbing $10.50 old; $11.25 new. Lard steady; prime steam $5.70; choice $5.75. Dry salt boxed meats dull; extra shorts 6.12½; clear ribs 6.25; clear sides 6.37½. Bacon, boxed dull; extra shorts 6.62½; clear ribs 6.75; clear sides 6.87½.

Chicago, March 14.—Mess pork, per barrel 10@10.97½. Lard, per 100 pounds 5.85@5.97½. Short ribs sides (loose) 5.85@6.10; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 6¼@6½; short clear sides (boxed) 6.20@6.35.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Lard quiet at 5.80@5.85. Bulk meats firm at 6.15. Bacon firm at 6.90.

New York, March 14.—Lard steady; western steam 6.30; refined steady. Pork firm.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, March 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 54½; receipts 434; sales 60; exports 150. Rosin firm; receipts 1,001; sales 1,638; exports 226. Quote: A, B, C, D $1.50; E $1.55; F $1.60; G $1.65; H $1.85; I $2.05; K $2.25; M $3.50; N $3; windowglass $3.20; waterwhite 3.40.

Wilmington, March 14.—Spirits turpentine steady at 53½@54; receipts 16. Rosin, nothing doing; receipts 159. Crude turpentine quiet at 2.00@3.25; receipts 10. Tar steady at $1.20; receipts 613.

Charleston, March 14.—Turpentine firm at 53; sales none. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales none.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

La Belle GOLD MINING Co.

This company owns free of incumbrance a group of three gold mines in Nevada county, Cal.—The La Belle, McKinley and Tacoma.

Gold mining under favorable conditions is the most profitable business known.

A free milling gold quartz mine is by far the most profitable kind of gold mine.

The three mines of this company are located in the best free milling gold quartz belt in America.

Each of our three mines has a separate vein of rich, free milling gold quartz.

Surrounding the La Belle group on every side are over twenty similar mines, none of which has produced less than $500,000 and a number of $1,000,000 to $7,000,000 in the past few years.

A large amount of development work has been done in a scientific manner and large bodies of ore exposed ready to be taken out and milled.

Night and day shifts of skilled miners are now at work.

Over four hundred tons have been taken out at various times and hauled to the nearest custom mill and have shown an average of $17.50 per ton.

There is enough good ore in the La Belle claim alone to pay for the plant and all costs of mining and milling and leave a net profit sufficient to pay the par value of the entire stock of the company.

There is every indication that the other two mines will yield several times this amount.

Values are not taken from assays but from the actual average mill runs.

The stock is fully paid and non-assessable. Its par value is $1 per share.

A limited number of the shares of the development stock will be sold at the very low price of 40 cents per share.

Price will advance in near future. Investigate this property. See our list of references in prospectus.

JOHN E. MAGOVERN,
Fiscal Agent.
Room 822. 52 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREDERICK W. HILL, Stocks and Bonds,
Authorized Agent for New England,
27 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.
COMMISSION BROKERS
NEW YORK, 20 Broad Street.
BOSTON, 60 State Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 40 and 42 So. 5th St.
WASHINGTON, 1421 F. Street.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
STOCKS BONDS — BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR SPECULATION AND INVESTMENT. — GRAIN COTTON

Speculative accounts especially solicited, and every facility afforded out-of-town customers dealing on margin.

Most reliable information obtainable sent to correspondents by telegraph and daily market letters free of charge.

Large and small acounts receive equal attention. Margin accepted as low as consistent with safety.

LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Write for quotation record containing prices of listed stocks, dividends paid, and other information necessary for intelligent operation.

BONDS FOR SALE.

10,000 Georgia 3½s 1926.
15,000 Georgia 4½ 1903.
15,000 Georgia 4½s 1904.
30,000 Augusta 3½s 1929.
8,000 West Point Ga. 6s 1926.
10,000 North Carolina 4s 1910.
100 shares Georgia Railroad and Banking Company stock.
100 shares Southwestern railroad stock, etc.
If you are buying or selling let me know.
JOHN W. DICKEY, Broker,
Augusta, Ga.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds and other *Investment Securities*
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the courthouse on first Tuesday of April, 1900, two shares of stock of the Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, No. 23, of the par value of $100 per share. Same being of the estate of Fannie Chovin deceased. Sold for benefit of creditors and heirs. Terms cash.

B. F. ROBERT, Executor.
thur 4t

Ink Used on This Paper Made by the
STANDARD Printing Ink Co
CINCINNATI, O.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
PETER LYNCH,
At 95 Whitehall Street.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Bottle Ale, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store. No purer nor better wines and liquors in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store is in the rear of his Whitehall street store, fronting on West Mitchell street, No. 7, north side. He is just now receiving, and will be during the planting season, a full supply of Garden Seeds and some Field Seeds, all of which will be reliable and pure. He has on hand hyacinths, Chinese Sacred Lilies and other Bulbs, which will be sold cheap. Also a good assortment of Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, Wheelbarrows, Plowgear, Harness, Grindstones and various other goods too numerous to be mentioned here, all of which will be sold cheap. Terms cash.

Real Estate Loans
NEGOTIATED BY
J. T. HOLLEMAN,
Correspondent for Georgia of the
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Loans placed on choice farms and on improved property in the larger cities. Rates low and resources unlimited.

Reliable attorneys wanted as correspondents. Call on or address
J. T. HOLLEMAN,
Gould Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
COTTON, STOCKS, WHEAT, ETC.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References: Fourth National and Capital City banks.

MURPHY & CO., Inc.
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
Cotton, Stocks and Grain.
No. 2 S. Pryor st. (Jackson Building.) New York Office—No. 61 Broadway. Offices in Principal Cities Throughout the South.
Write for our Market Manual and book containing instructions for traders.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	6 55 am
*3	Savannah	7 25 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 00 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
*105	Griffin	9 00 am	108	Jonesboro	12 10 pm
109	Hapeville	9 55 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
*11	Macon	11 20 am	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
111	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 40 pm
113	Hapeville	3 30 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville	5 45 pm	*116	Griffin	6 45 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	8 30 pm
117	Hapeville	7 30 pm	118	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
119	Hapeville	10 45 am	120	Hapeville	9 10 am
121	Hapeville	2 35 pm	122	Hapeville	12 50 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
	Nashville	7 30 am	2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 40 am	74	Marietta	12 10 pm
	Chat'nooga	10 35 am	70	Chat'nooga	4 50 pm
75	Marietta	2 40 pm	72	Marietta	5 30 pm
	Nashville	7 30 pm	4	Nashville	7 50 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*38	Montg'mery	11 40 am	35	Montg'mry	5 25 am
*34	Selma	7 00 pm	33	Montg'mry	1 00 pm
36	Selma	11 30 pm	37	Selma	1 20 pm
	Accommodation Trains			Accommodation Trains	
13	College Pk	7 05 am	11	College Pk	1 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	12	College Pk	8 00 am
16	College Pk	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 20 am
20	Palmetto	12 00 am	19	College Pk	2 30 pm
22	College Pk	3 50 pm	21	College Pk	4 25 pm
24	College Pk	5 55 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Pk	7 45 pm	25	College Pk	6 20 pm
28	College Pk	9 50 pm	27	College Pk	8 40 pm
30	College Pk	12 25 am	29	College Pk	11 00 pm
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
42	LaGrange	10 30 am	41	LaGrange	8 00 am

Trains No. 12, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 stop at Whitehall Street Platform.

All trains leave from Union Passenger Station. *Daily.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*31	Norfolk	5 15 am	*402	Wash'gton	12 00 n'n
403	Wash'gton	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*3	Augusta	5 00 am	*2	Augusta	7 50 am
19	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	*28	Augusta	3 10 pm
*1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	5 00 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 25 pm
*27	Augusta	8 20 pm	*4	Augusta	11 35 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)
Leave Atlanta for Knoxville .... 8 15 am
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville .... 7 30 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule in Effect Jan. 17, 1900.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Arrive From	
*8	Chat'nooga	5 00 am	*38	Birm'gham	11 30 am
*35	Washington	5 10 am	*16	Chat'nooga	11 50 am
*13	Jacksonville	5 20 am	*15	Jacksonville	3 50 pm
26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	*27	Wash'gton	3 55 pm
17	Toccoa	8 30 am	*11	Richmond	9 00 pm
*21	Columbus	10 40 am	*7	Macon	9 55 pm
*9	Macon	11 10 am	*27	Columbus	9 55 pm
*29	Fort Valley	11 10 am	*14	Cincinnati	10 25 pm
			*36	Birm'gham	10 35 pm

EASTBOUND	No. 38. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	No. 11. Daily.	No. 18. Ex. Sun.
*Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 30 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 25 pm	2 18 am	10 35 am	9 33 pm
Ar Toccoa	3 33 pm	3 28 am	11 53 am	9 00 pm
Lv Charlotte	8 18 pm	9 55 am	6 30 pm	....
Ar Greensboro	10 47 pm	12 06 pm	9 52 pm	....
Ar Norfolk	8 25 am	....	....	....
Ar Danville	11 56 pm	1 22 pm	11 25 pm	....
Ar Richmond	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	....
Ar Wash'gton	6 42 am	8 50 pm	....	....
Ar Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar Phila'lphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar New York	12 43 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar Boston	7 00 pm	3 00 pm	....	....

No. 38 Washington and Southwestern Limited Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Library, Observation and D. R. Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars and elegant Day Coach.

No. 36 "U.S. Fast Mail" solid train Atlanta to Washington, Pullman D. R. Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to New York and Atlanta to Charlotte. Meals served en route from dining cars.

SOUTHBOUND	No. 8*	No. 16*	No. 10*	No. 14*
Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	12 05 n'n	4 20 pm	10 45 pm
Ar Macon	8 30 am	2 25 pm	7 10 pm	12 55 am
Ar Jesup	....	6 50 pm	....	5 20 am
Ar Brunswick	....	8 45 pm	....	7 30 am
Ar Jack'nville	....	10 00 pm	....	8 30 am
Ar Tampa	....	7 00 am	....	....
Miami	....	....	....	10 30 pm

NORTHB'ND	No. 9*	No. 13*	No. 7*	No. 15*
Lv Atlanta	11 00 pm	5 30 am	7 55 am	4 00 pm
Ar Chat'nooga	5 45 am	9 45 am	1 00 pm	8 40 pm
Ar Knoxville	8 05 am	1 00 pm	8 45 pm	1 10 am
Ar Cincinnati	7 30 pm	7 30 pm	....	7 45 am
Ar Memphis	7 10 pm	....	7 40 am	7 40 am
Ar Louisville	7 30 pm	7 30 pm	....	7 50 am

Nos 13 and 14 Solid Vestibuled Trains, Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches, between St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta and Jacksonville. Observation Cafe Cars serve meals en route; also carries Sleeper between Atlanta and Brunswick.

No. 16 Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to Tampa.
No. 15 Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 9 Local Sleeper to Chattanooga.

	No. 28.*	No. 22*
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	4 30 pm
Lv. Griffin	7 09 am	
Warm Springs	9 28 am	7 40 pm
Ar. Columbus	9 50 am	9 05 pm

WESTBOUND	No. 35.	No. 37.	No. 25
Lv. Atlanta	*5 40 am	*4 15 pm	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	7 47 am	6 20 pm	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	11 35 am	10 00 pm	....
Ar Memphis	8 05 pm	7 15 am	....
Ar Kansas City	9 50 am	7 10 am	....
Ar Meridian	9 30 pm	2 30 am	....
Ar Shreveport	....	7 20 pm	....
Ar New Orleans	....	8 20 am	....
Lv. Atlanta	....	....	4 20 pm
Ar Fort Valley	....	....	9 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 35 Pullman Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City.
*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
TICKET OFFICE: KIMBALL HOUSE CORNER.

ROBY ROBINSON,
English-American Building. - - - - - Atlanta, Ga
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Write for List of Choice Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks
LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS,
Bought and Sold for Cash or Carried on Margins.
Orders executed in Grain for 1,000 bushels lots and upward. Margin one cent per bushel. Write for our book of statistics and Daily Grain Letter. Mailed FREE.
DONOVAN COMMISSION CO., (Incorporated). 317 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

W...

Mr. and Mrs. ...

The reception ... Grant Wilkins ... ternoon was a ... enjoyable occasi... and Mrs. W. A... Grant Wilkins. Five hundred ... afternoon, and M... the recipients of ... being their first ... since their marri... The house was ... with flowers, palm... with roses, decora... where the receivi... In the room o... were of pink r... banked with them ... where punch was ... were of jonquils, ... there were the p... center of the tabl... filled with them a... had shades made ... An elegant lunche... out the afternoon. Mrs. Wilkins, t... cious hostess of th... becoming toilet of ... effective trimming... Mrs. Hayes was ... gown of gray cloth... lengthwise and tri... sage had a yoke a... sance lace, and a t... collar. Assisting Mrs... tainment of her gu... M. Gordon, Mrs. He... Allen Marsh, Mrs. ... E. R. DuBose, Mr... Mrs. Robert Stokes... Candless, Mrs. Scot... Grant, Mrs. John M... W. Grant, Mrs. Orm... quitt Carter, Miss W... Mrs. MacAllen Ma... handsomest women ... an elegant gown of ... grenadine, Mrs. John... gray brocade silk, wi... quoise blue liberty ... Orme Campbell wore ... cade silk skirt, a w... and ribbon. Mrs. Geo... E. R. DuBose wore ... gray. Miss Todd was ... gandie over pale green ... was a dainty figure i...

A Brilliant W...

The marriage of Mi... daughter of Mr. and ... to Mr. Morris Woolf... Ala., occurred yester... o'clock at the temple ... the handsomest weddi... in Atlanta. Every sea... occupied when the "L... march, artistically ren... announced the approa... party. The ushers, co... ples, were: Mr. Louis ... Julius Sternfield, of ... Mr. Heyman Strauss, ... man, of Macon, Ga.; ... Edward Bowles, of ... groomsmen and bride... alternate couples, and ... seph and Louis Benja... Levi, Montgomery, ... Maier; Misses Ray Ben... Birdie Dann and Alma ... bride's mother entered ... her son, Mr. Sigismund ... The groom followed, ... his mother, Mrs. Len... bride, preceded by he... Miss Estelle Regenstei... her father. Rabbi Marx and the ... Mr. Sidney Winter, of ... the bride and groom a... the impressive marriag... Hebrew faith was perf... a bank of beautiful pal... tirely concealing the p... a picture for the brid... formed a semi-circle ab... groom. The bride's gown was ... elegance, the material ... heavy ivory white satin... gracefully en train and ... The corsage had a yok... chiffon and the sleeves ... lower part of the corsa... popular draped effect. A... ess lace finished the yo... a jabot, hung scarflike t... skirt. Her wedding ve... with a circlet of diamon... ried a bouquet of white... The maid of honor wo... striped silk, the bottom sk... white plaiting edged with ... bons. The over drapery ... side and was laced with ... bon, producing a novel e... sage had trimmings of ne... soft white material bein... the shoulder to the wai... and then falling to the ... skirt. She carried brides... Two of the bridesmaids ... chiffon dresses and two ... dresses, elaborately trimm... and lace, and they all fo... quets of pink carnation... church ceremony Mr. and ... stein entertained a party ... dred guests at a receptio... at the Concordia Club. He... tions were both elaborate... consisting for the most p... ferns and potted plants, th... effective background in the ... where the bride and groom ... gratulations. The table a... bridal party proper was s... decorations entirely of ros... tions, while the remainder ... were served at tables rich ... of potted azaleas. Many eloquent toasts wer... the happy young couple an... from every standpoint wa... and happy occasion. The bri... ter of Mr. and Mrs. J. ... this city, is a beautiful ... with pronounced charms of ... nature. She is the center o... cle of warm and admiring ... The groom, Mr. Morris ... of the most highly esteeme... nent young men in Mont... and will take his bride to ... home there. A number of elegant toil... mired at the reception last ... them that of the mother, ... entire robe of black lace o...

A Good Inve...

Viewing the matter ... there is no better i... Diamond. The i... is not influenced b... olists. And especi... for the natural cau... vance the prices. Diamonds at price... It's an opportunity ... occur again in year...

Estate Loans
NEGOTIATED BY
HOLLEMAN,
Agent for Georgia of the
...k Mutual Life Insurance
Company.
...on choice farms and on im-
...in the larger cities. Rates
...es unlimited.
...neys wanted as correspond-
...or address
J. T. HOLLEMAN,
Gould Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

...ERN EXCHANGE
...ilding. Atlanta, Ga.
...TOCKS, WHEAT, ETC.
...ld on margins. Determine
...ity of the house through
... References: Fourth Na-
...tal City banks.

...HY & CO., Inc.
... Wires Direct to New
...cago and New Orleans.
Stocks and Grain.
...or st. (Jackson Building.)
...Office—No. 61 Broadway.
...ncipal Cities Throughout
the South.
...r Market Manual and book
...tructions for traders.

...ATTERSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
...ment Securities.

...Y SCHEDULES
...eparture of Passenger Trains
...om Union Depot.

...OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.
...ND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
...D WEST POINT RAILROAD.
...BOARD AIR-LINE.
...RGIA RAILROAD.
...NOXVILLE AND NORTHERN.
...THERN RAILWAY.
... Effect Jan. 17, 1900.

...NSON,
Atlanta, Ga
...ENT SECURITIES
...STATE.
..., STOCKS,
...Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins Entertains.

The reception at which Mr. and Mrs. Grant Wilkins entertained yesterday afternoon was a distinctly elegant and enjoyable occasion in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hayes and Dr. John Grant Wilkins.

Five hundred guests called during the afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were the recipients of warm congratulations, it being their first appearance in Atlanta since their marriage.

The house was beautifully decorated with flowers, palms and ferns; the latter, with roses, decorating the drawing room, where the receiving party stood.

In the room opposite, the decorations were of pink roses, the mantels being banked with them. In the room beyond, where punch was served, the decorations were of jonquils, and in the dining room there were the pink roses again. In the center of the table was a cut-glass bowl filled with them and the silver candelabra had shades made of pink silk rose petals. An elegant luncheon was served throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Wilkins, the handsome and gracious hostess of the occasion, wore a most becoming toilet of rose-colored silk, with effective trimmings of renaissance lace. Mrs. Hayes was charming in a reception gown of gray cloth, with the skirt tucked lengthwise and trimmed in lace. The corsage had a yoke and trimmings of renaissance lace, and a touch of pink about the collar. Assisting Mrs. Wilkins in the entertainment of her guests were: Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. Henry Porter, Mrs. MacAllen Marsh, Mrs. George Parrott, Mrs. E. R. DuBose, Mrs. Howard Williams, Mrs. Robert Stokes, Mrs. Edward McCandless, Mrs. Scott Todd, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mrs. John W. Grant, Mrs. Orme Campbell, Mrs. Colquitt Carter, Miss Williams, Miss Todd.

Mrs. MacAllen Marsh was one of the handsomest women in the party and wore an elegant gown of pale green brocade grenadine. Mrs. John W. Grant wore pale gray brocade silk, with trimmings of turquoise blue liberty velvet and lace. Mrs. Orme Campbell wore with a white brocade silk skirt, a waist of French lace and ribbon. Mrs. George Parrott and Mrs. E. R. DuBose wore beautiful toilets in gray. Miss Todd was lovely in white organdie over pale green, and Miss Williams was a dainty figure in pure white.

A Brilliant Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Belle Regenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Regenstein, to Mr. Morris Woolf, of Montgomery, Ala., occurred yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at the temple, and was one of the handsomest weddings ever witnessed in Atlanta. Every seat in the temple was occupied when the "Lohengrin" wedding march, artistically rendered on the organ, announced the approach of the wedding party. The ushers, coming first in couples, were: Mr. Louis J. Regenstein, Mr. Julius Sternfield, of Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. Heyman Strauss, Mr. Moses Newman, of Macon, Ga.; Mr. Albert Fox, Mr. Edward Bowles, of New York. The groomsmen and bridesmaids followed in alternate couples, and were Messrs. Joseph and Louis Benjamin, Mr. Charles Levi, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. Bernie Maier; Misses Ray Benjamin, Sara Meyer, Birdie Dann and Alma Maier. Then the bride's mother entered, accompanied by her son, Mr. Sigismund Regenstein.

The groom followed, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Lena Woolf, and the bride, preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Estelle Regenstein, was escorted by her father.

Rabbi Marx and the groom's best man, Mr. Sidney Winter, of Montgomery, met the bride and groom at the altar, where the impressive marriage service of the Hebrew faith was performed. There was a bank of beautiful palms and ferns, entirely concealing the pulpit, and forming a picture for the bridal party as they formed a semi-circle about the bride and groom.

The bride's gown was one of unusual elegance, the material used being of heavy ivory white satin. The skirt hung gracefully en train and was untrimmed. The corsage had a yoke of pintucked chiffon and the sleeves as well as the lower part of the corsage were in the popular draped effect. A bertha of duchess lace finished the yoke and forming a jabot, hung scarflike to one side of the skirt. Her wedding veil was adjusted with a circlet of diamonds and she carried a bouquet of white roses.

The maid of honor wore a white lace striped silk, the bottom skirt finished with white plaiting edged with white satin ribbons. The over drapery opened on one side and was laced with white satin ribbon, producing a novel effect. The corsage had trimmings of net, a scarf of the soft white material being draped from the shoulder to the waist on one side and then falling to the bottom of the skirt. She carried bridesmaids' roses.

Two of the bridesmaids wore pale blue chiffon dresses and two pink chiffon dresses, elaborately trimmed in ribbons and lace, and they all four carried bouquets of pink carnations. After the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. J. Regenstein entertained a party of three hundred guests at a reception and banquet at the Concordia Club. Here the decorations were both elaborate and artistic, consisting for the most part of palms, ferns and potted plants, these forming an effective background in the drawing room, where the bride and groom received congratulations. The table at which the bridal party proper was served had its decorations entirely of roses and carnations, while the remainder of the guests were served at tables rich in decorations of potted azaleas.

Many eloquent toasts were proposed to the happy young couple and the wedding from every standpoint was a brilliant and happy occasion. The bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Regenstein, of this city, is a beautiful young woman with pronounced charms of character and nature. She is the center of a large circle of warm and admiring friends.

The groom, Mr. Morris Woolf, is one of the most highly esteemed and prominent young men in Montgomery, Ala., and will take his bride to a charming home there.

A number of elegant toilets were admired at the reception last night, among them that of the mother, which was an entire robe of black lace of renaissance pattern over black satin with a touch of point lace finishing the corsage.

The groom's mother wore black lace over black satin with jet ornaments, and Mrs. Leopold Strauss, the groom's sister, wore black applique lace over automobile red silk.

Among the visitors from a distance at the wedding were: Mr. Louis Hess, of New York; Messrs. Jacob and Samuel Woolf, Messrs. Winter, Sternfield, Strauss and Levi, of Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Goldman, Mrs. L. Goldman and Mr. Mosie Newman, of Macon, Ga.

The bride and groom left on the evening train for Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati, after which visit they will go to Montgomery.

Musicale.

The informal reception and musicale this evening that is to be given by Miss Clementine MacGregor in special compliment to the members in Atlanta of the Southern Music Teachers' Association, will be an unusually delightful affair.

The house will be prettily decorated for the occasion, the dining room to be especially attractive in Japanese design, the young ladies who will serve tea wearing corresponding costumes.

The Misses MacGregor will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank M. Stewart, Mrs. William A. Matthews, Miss Estelle Garrett, Miss Jane Boyd, Miss Estelle Stewart.

The following will be the interesting musical programme:

Piano and violin—Mr. Joseph Maclean and Mr. Edward Buchanan.

Vocal solos, (a) Serenade, Bennett; (b) "How Can I E'er Forget Thee?" Bennett; (c) "Thine," Bohm—Mr. J. W. Marshbank.

Vocal solos, (a) "Violet," Cowen; (b) "Mia Piccerella," Gomez—Miss Jane Boyd.

Piano solo—Mr. Henry Howells.

Vocal solos, (a) "Goodnight," Franz; (b) "No One My Grief Can Tell," Tschaikowsky; (c) "A Maiden's Wish," Chopin—Mrs. Sheridan.

Vocal solos, (a) "Sunset;" (b) "A Memory;" (c) "Immortality"—Edna R. Parkinson.

All who are interested in the advancement of the Southern Music Teachers' Association are invited to be present.

Lecture.

"With the Masters" is the subject of Rev. John M. Dick's stereopticon entertainment to be given at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium Friday evening, March 16th. By the aid of his stereopticon, Mr. Dick throws upon the canvas screen the world's greatest masterpieces, from the old masters and noted artists of modern times, in exact reproduction of the original paintings, describing each picture from data gathered from his travels and study.

This entertainment is given under the auspices of the ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association for the benefit of the parlor fund, and it is expected that a handsome amount will be realized from the sale of tickets, although the price is very moderate.

Mrs. Felton To Lecture.

Mrs. William H. Felton will address the mothers and teachers of the Federated Clubs on next Tuesday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock. Her subject will be "Some Influences Which Affect Life and Character." She speaks of the relations of parents to their children during the most trying years of a child's life and will certainly be helpful to all those who have children to guide through the beautiful but dangerous period of adolescence.

Mrs. Felton comes under the auspices of the home science section of the Woman's Club, which section has given so many valuable lectures to the club during the past year.

Important Notices.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Atlanta Symphony Club will hold their regular meeting this afternoon when a delightful Chaminade programme will be presented. The music will not begin until 5 or 5:15 o'clock, so the gentlemen of the club, who are cordially invited, may have opportunity to be present.

The Atlanta chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Craigie house.

The First Methodist guild will hold a very important meeting Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. E. R. Black.

Social Items.

Dr. William King is in Washington city enjoying a much needed rest, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard, of Georgia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Neal have returned from Florida.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stocking and Miss Stocking are at the Marion for the remainder of the winter months.

***

Mrs. Barbour Thompson entertained the whist club yesterday morning.

***

Mrs. Frank Ellis entertains at luncheon Friday in compliment to Mrs. Robert J. Lowry.

***

Mrs. Gober entertains at luncheon this afternoon.

***

Mrs. Peter Grant is the guest of friends in the city.

***

Mrs. Robert J. Lowry and Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon leave for a visit to New York Saturday.

***

Mr. Lewis Hess is in the city.

***

Mrs. T. H. Ellett, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dunbar Roy.

***

Mrs. Frank Nathan, who was Bessie Kimball, will arrive in Atlanta Saturday for a visit to Mrs. Walter Kimball.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. S. G. Courtney Pinckney, will be pained to learn of the death, in Watertown, Me., of her brother, Dr. William Menzies. She received the announcement by telegraph, the demise being quite sudden.

A drink for the gods. The pure juice of the grape naturally fermented, such is Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

ATLANTA CITY MAPS 10 CENTS
We have a number of street indexed maps of Atlanta drawn by H. B. Baylor and published in 1894. These maps are very clear and accurate. To close out the lot we shall offer them at 10 cents each, post paid. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta.

COLLIER ESTATE WILL BE SOLD

Valuable Property in Peachtree District on the Market.

GRADING BEGINS AT ONCE

George W. Collier, Jr., Will Have Charge of the Sale.

BECOMES HIS FATHER'S REPRESENTATIVE

Beginning Early This Morning He Will Assume Entire Supervision of the Large Estate.

George Washington Collier, one of the most extensive land owners residing in this part of the state, has at last decided to dispose of his large holdings of real estate in the north of Atlanta known as Peachtree district.

Work will be begun at once grading the property and putting it into lots, and by May 15th it is expected that the many acres that Mr. Collier has held on to for so many years and which are now very valuable, will be placed on the market.

In all Mr. Collier's holdings in Peachtree district aggregate 651 acres and the sale of the property will prove one of the largest real estate transactions that has taken place in Atlanta in years. The property will be graded into lots, streets will be cut through, and a beautiful residence park to be known as "Peachtree Point" will soon be the result.

Just what the property will bring is a matter of considerable speculation in the real estate market. At one time Mr. Collier is said to have been offered a lump sum of $500,000 for the whole amount by northern capitalists who wanted to make of it a residence park. This offer Mr. Collier refused.

George W. Collier, Jr., Will Manage.

George W. Collier, Jr., manager of the Aragon hotel, who will retire from that capacity April 1st, will assume practical charge of his father's affairs from this time on, the latter retiring from active management of the extensive estate altogether. Mr. Collier will start work with a large corps of hands under him this morning at an early hour and the work of grading the property will be pushed forward rapidly. He will have charge of the sale of the lots and will be located part of the time in the city, where he will establish an office in the course of a few days. In every way he will relieve his father of business affairs.

IT CAUSED A LITTLE FLURRY

When an Agent Contracted with Twenty-Odd Negroes.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Columbus had a little emigration agent flurry of her own this afternoon. The police arrested Henry and John Philips, negroes, who were in the act of shipping twenty-three negroes to Birmingham, on the charge of operating as emigration agents without paying the required license. Before the recorder this afternoon the agents stated that they represented Adler & Co., of Birmingham. They claimed that arrangements for shipping the negroes had been made by letter and that they came merely to perfect the details, which they did in Girard, across the river. The recorder dismissed the case and the party proceeds to Birmingham tomorrow. The negroes will work in the iron mines near Birmingham.

The local warehouse sold 100 bales of cotton today to the Georgia Cotton Company at 9¼ cents.

Can Work Better when he uses Grape-Nuts

"I can work harder and with better effect on Grape-Nuts food than any food I have ever used. For days at a time I eat but little other food besides Grape-Nuts and a little fruit, and my experience teaches the wonderful nutritive power and value of it.

"It is a great food for a man who has little time to spend at breakfast, it being fully cooked and ready for immediate service. Yours truly." Wm. A. Shinn, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Grape-Nuts furnish nutriment of a character that is shown upon the user. The person eating Grape-Nuts may not know the reason why he feels stronger and better; that reason can be explained and shown by chemical analysis, for the food contains certain elements obtained from the grains, that furnish the gray matter in the nerve centers of the human body, and the proof of this is best shown by actual use and experience.

WILL DELIVER MAIL BOXES

Agent of Company Says the Suspicions of Postoffice Authorities Did Him an Injustice.

A. G. Gehrke, agent of the Handy Letter Box Supply Company, in reference to which concern an interview appeared in yesterday morning's Constitution, says Postmaster Smyth's intimation that the company does not intend to deliver its boxes did an injustice.

Mr. Gehrke held a conference with the postmaster yesterday morning and secured a license to do business. He says the mail boxes to be put up will be made in Atlanta and that every one contracted for will be delivered and placed in position.

He says he is willing that the boxes be put up under the supervision of the government. He declares that the public need have no fear of being duped.

Cliff M. Walker the Orator.

Monroe, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The alumnae society of Shorter college, at Rome, has selected Mr. Cliff M. Walker, of Monroe, as the orator for alumnae day at the coming commencement. Mr. Walker is a young member of the bar of Monroe and is a graduate of the University of Georgia. He has accepted the invitation.

Thomas C. Blasingame Elected.

Monroe, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—At its last session the city council elected Mr. Thomas C. Blasingame city tax collector. Mr. Blasingame is a man of ability and the election has given general satisfaction.

PURE FOOD EXHIBITION
Gate City Guard Armory,
Free Cooking Lectures
At 3 o'clock p. m. every day except Monday.
GAS STOVES
Used Exclusively.

WANTED TO BREAK JAIL

Prisoners Who Had a Plan To Escape.

JAILER MAKES A DISCOVERY

There Was No Danger, However, of the Jailbirds Getting Out of the Tower So Easily.

When the jailer at the tower visited the cell of Oscar Saxon yesterday morning he found a saw, a knife and an old razor.

The jailer had been informed that Saxon had received the implements in a box about a month ago and would use them to escape if the opportunity ever presented itself.

Frank Finley, another prisoner, gave the information to the jail officials and stated that an attempt to break jail might be made Wednesday night.

According to the story told by Finley, he, Saxon, Tom Cobb, Moze Dozier and Walter Stewart were all in the plan to escape.

While the jailer was glad that Finley gave him the information and was pleased at discovering the saw, knife and old razor, yet he had no idea that the prisoners would ever have escaped, for they are all carefully locked in their cells every night.

To have escaped the men would have had to cut through the cell grating, which is of chilled steel, and then cut through outside windows. Even then they would not have been free, but a rope of some kind would have been necessary for them to reach the ground.

Saxon admitted that the implements came to him about a month ago in a box which had a false bottom. He says he doesn't know who sent the box, but the jailer says his wife carried it to the prison with some food packed in it.

Saxon is a moonshiner. Stewart is held on a charge of assault with intent to murder. Dozier is charged with an assault. Finley is held for stealing a pistol. Cobb is the white man who burglarized Eiseman & Weil's clothing store.

Saxon says that only himself and Finley knew of the saw, razor and knife.

It may be that Finley added the other names in order to make out his revelation to the jailer of more importance.

A letter was found on Saxon which he wrote to leave behind if he effected an escape. He claims if he had succeeded in getting out of prison he would have returned to stand his trial.

WOUNDED BOY IS BETTER.

Now Seems Likely That Young Morgan Will Recover—Large Rewards Offered.

The condition of Charles Morgan was reported as some better last night.

The young man, his physicians state, spent a quiet day and it is believed that his symptoms have considerably improved.

Rewards amounting to $650 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the burglar who shot young Morgan at his father's home last Saturday night.

D. Morgan, the father of the boy, offers $250; George Johnson, his uncle, offers $150 and Sheriff Nelms offers $250.

FIREMEN SUBSCRIBE TO FUND.

Gives $125 to the Interstate Fair. Are Among the First Subscribers.

The members of the Atlanta fire department yesterday notified Secretary T. H. Martin, through Chief Joyner, that they will contribute $125 to the guarantee fund of the interstate fair.

This is one of the first contributions to the fund and Mr. Martin has written to Chief Joyner thanking the fire department for its patriotic spirit.

The members of the fire department were subscribers to the fund of the fair held last year and took a deep interest in its success.

Card of Thanks.

My heartfelt thanks are due and hereby tendered the officers and members of Branch 20, Catholic Knights, for their uniform kindness to myself and late husband during his last illness.

Also to the supreme officers for their unequalled promptness in paying me his insurance of $2,000 within three weeks.

May this grand and good organization prosper as it undoubtedly will and deserves is the earnest wish of

MRS. T. O'KEEFE.

A Fashionable Wedding



requires invitations that are in accordance with forms adopted by fashionable society.

Invitations which we engrave are the proper shape and size, phraseology and arrangement are correct, style of engraving just right and everything in accordance with the dictates of social usage. All work done in our own factory here. Low prices and strict promptness. Send for free samples and booklet.

J. P. STEVENS, Engraver, 47 Whitehall Street.



If this glorious weather makes you think of getting Spring Clothes think of EISEMAN & WEIL:

Then come to 3 Whitehall Street.

If you want a suit made to measure, see our Suitings and Trouserings. We will make you a suit to order from $15.00 to $50.00

Trousers to order from $4.50 to $15.00 and guarantee a fit and good work or your money back.

If it's perfection in ready made clothes you want our "High Art" suits will fill the bill. Prices range from $10.00 to $25.00

Come if you can, if you can't drop us a postal and we will send a man, and if you live out of town we'll send samples.

Eiseman & Weil
3 WHITEHALL.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Southeastern Passenger Association has announced a rate of one first-class fare for the round trip on account of the occasions specified below:

General assembly Presbyterian church in the United States at Atlanta May 17-26, 1900.

Annual convention Travelers' Protective Association, New Orleans May 21-26, 1900.

General assembly Cumberland Presbyterian church, Chattanooga May 17,24, 1900.

General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, of the New York Central, is authority for the statement that the anti-scalping bill will not be passed at this session of congress.

In a recent interview he said:

"The anti-scalping bill is in committee in both branches of congress, but the railway interests are not urging its passage. Congress is troubled with more pretentious subjects concerning our recently acquired islands, but we have the assurance of prominent senators and congressmen to support this measure at any time. However, the president's agreement to prevent irregularities of all kinds had the desired effect. Today there are few scalpers in active business, and after May 1st I think ticket scalping will fade away entirely." Mr. Daniels does not anticipate any violations of the agreement. He added: "You see, it is a president's agreement, and the passenger agents are willing to abide by the instructions of their superiors. In fact, the presidents and their subordinates in the traffic departments are acting in perfect harmony. The many disastrous rate wars and abuses in the business opened the eyes of the stockholders, directors and presidents alike, and the money interests are supporting this reform movement. It is a legitimate effort, and deserves success."

The entire Chicago suburban train service of the Pennsylvania railroad probably will be abandoned. Local officers of the company, it is said, have recommended to the management in Pittsburg that all the trains, with the exception of one in each direction, morning and evening, be discontinued as soon as possible. Trolley competition is the principal cause of the action. Officers of the Pennsylvania company intimate that the suburban service does not pay, and they have no desire to operate it at a loss, which would be the case if the trolley competition were to be met.

Rumors which have been in circulation for several months with regard to contemplated changes in the management of the Gould lines, were confirmed yesterday when a circular issued by President George Gould, of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain road, told of the resignation of W. B. Doddridge as general manager of the company, effective March 12th, and the appointment of Russell Harding, general manager of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, in his stead.

No successor to General Traffic Manager George B. Reeve, of the Grand Trunk, has been selected. General Passenger Agent Davis will be promoted to passenger traffic manager, and General Freight Agent J. W. Loud to freight traffic manager.

Traffic Manager H. F. Smith, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, was a visitor in local railroad circles yesterday. He is on his way to Cuba.

A. A. Gallagher, district passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain, was in Atlanta yesterday on business for his road.

The associated railways of Virginia and the southern classification committee will meet in St. Augustine March 20th. The regular docket prepared by Chairman McGovern will be discussed and various rate questions that have been brought up since the last meeting will be settled. It is expected that the representatives of the various roads will be in session two or three days.

The Cornell baseball team will make a trip through the south the latter part of this month. The party will be composed of about eighteen persons. The Southern railway will handle the party throughout the southern tour. The members of the party will arrive in Atlanta at 10 o'clock on the evening of March 27th and leave at 7:50 o'clock the following morning for Macon. From Macon the college athletes will go to Athens. The object of the trip is to limber the members of the team up preparatory to the opening of the college baseball season.

Nearly seventy-five representatives of the passenger departments of western roads—the largest number of passenger officials ever congregated for conference in Chicago—met at the headquarters of the Western Passenger Association Monday and proceeded to round up the business transacted at the presidents' meeting in New York last week. The most important result of the meeting was the announcement of the Canadian Pacific's intention to withdraw the colonist rates from St. Paul to points on the north Pacific coast. The withdrawal of the colonist rates by the Canadian line has been regarded as necessary to the strengthening of the general rate situation in the west, north and northwest, and the promise of it has afforded the lovers of peace and plenty a satisfaction that has been longed for nearly a year. It will cause the stimulation of not only the tariffs in the territories traversed by the Chicago-St. Paul, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific lines, but of the rates from New England points that have been based on the colonist rates, thus lending strength to the entire transcontinental rate situation. The Soo line, which is controlled by the Canadian Pacific, through its representatives announced its intention of pulling down the reduced rates east bound from St. Paul—the tariffs that have been the source of so much trouble between that line and the Chicago-St. Paul roads.

DEWEY DAY, MACON, GA.
Low Rates Via Southern Railway.
On account of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, March 22d, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Macon at one fare. Dates of sale March 21st, and for morning trains 22d; limited March 23, 1900.
Southern railway quickest line; four daily trains each way. City ticket office, Kimball house. BROOKS MORGAN, District Passenger Agent.

For Coughs use Cheney's Expectorant.

China, Glass and Silver For Those Who Entertain.

It is at the table that the hostess displays the inimitable tact of entertaining. It is the coveted opportunity for displaying culinary triumphs—and these can be shown to best advantage only by the requisite table embellishments. A dish may be ever so well prepared, but unless it is properly served its charm is wholly lost.

A hostess who delights in a beautiful table will find here everything she could wish for to properly serve a luncheon or a dinner. Finest French, English and Austrian China—rich, sparkling Cut Glass—handsome patterns in Silver Plated Ware—new shapes and decorations in Lamps and Globes.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
57 North Pryor Street.

THE GRAND
MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT.
BROADHURST'S
GLEEFUL PLENITUDE.
THE ? OF THE HOUR
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
A GREAT CAST.
Night prices 25c to $1.00. Matinee, 25c to 75c.
Sale now open.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 16-17. } MATINEE SATURDAY.
Last presentation of
LEWIS MORRISON'S
Complete and Elaborate Production,
"FAUST"
With its magnificent electrical and scenic effects.
Night prices 25c to $1.00. Matinee 25c to 75c. Sale opens Wednesday.
3-11 sun wed thur fri sat

COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinee Saturday.
WEIDEMANN'S BIG SHOW
IN REPERTOIRE
25—PEOPLE—25
Brass Band and Orchestra.
Tonight
ABOUT TOWN.
Friday Night,
THE STEAM LAUNDRY.
PRICES—10c, 20c and 30c.
Sale at Miller's.
$25 Given Away Saturday Night.

Secret of Beauty
is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food.
Do you know this?
Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Columbus, Georgia,
Via
Atlanta & West Point R. R.
30 MINUTES QUICKER
Than Any Other Line.
Leave Atlanta .... 4:20 p. m.
Arrive Columbus .... 8:30 p. m.
Leave Atlanta .... 5:25 a. m.
Arrive Columbus .... 9:55 a. m.
Fast vestibule trains.
Dining car service.
For further information apply to
George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
Rogers B. Toy, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

PAVING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 p. m. Monday, March 19th, for paving Nelson street, from Forsyth to Madison avenue; Whitehall street, from Forsyth street to Central railway, and Peters street, from Central railway to Park street, or so much thereof as the appropriation will justify.

Bids will be entertained for vitrified brick, sheet asphalt, asphalt blocks and small granite blocks, all to be laid on concrete foundation and guaranteed for ten years.

A certified check for $300, payable to the city clerk, must accompany each bid.

Bids will be entertained separately for each street. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Specifications can be seen at the city engineer's office after Saturday, March 3d.

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

mar 1 4 8 15

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order from the court of ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, granted March 5, 1900, will be sold before the courthouse door in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1900, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property belonging to the estate of Z. T. Johnson, deceased, to-wit: Ten (10) shares of the capital stock of the Third National bank of Atlanta of the par value of $100 per share, and evidenced by stock certificate No. 130. Terms of sale cash.

GEORGE N. JOHNSON, ADMR.

thur 4t

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
The Original
WORCESTERSHIRE



Beware of Imitations
John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York

Clemmons & Bellingrath
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS
13 S. Broad St.
PHONE 1335, Standard.

BIDS FOR STREET SWEEPINGS.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned for the night city street sweepings for the balance of the year 1900, delivery commencing Monday, March 19th. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids to be in my office by 12 o'clock m., March 16, 1900. J. T. LOWRY, Chief Sanitary Department.

3-10-7t

"Queen of Sea Route."
TO
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE
IS VIA
Merchants and Miners Trans. Co
STEAMSHIP LINES.
Send for particulars and illustrated folder.
J. W. SMITH, Trav. Agt., 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
J. C. WHITNEY, T. M.
W. P. TURNER, G. P. A.
General Offices, Baltimore, Md.

A Good Investment.

Viewing the matter from an entirely practical, business standpoint, there is no better investment for your money than the purchase of a Diamond. The intrinsic value of a Diamond is absolute—its worth is not influenced by "booms" of speculators or "corners" of monopolists. And especially is a Diamond a good investment, just now, for the natural causes of supply and demand promise to steadily advance the prices. We are offering today, many of our most beautiful Diamonds at prices really less than we can replace them in stock. It's an opportunity for you to make a good investment that may not occur again in years.

Davis & Freeman.

Wedding Gifts

In Sterling Silver, Cut Glass and Art Ware. There is no law prohibiting people from getting married during Lent.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians.
BOTH PHONES 1801.
7 WEST ALABAMA ST.
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

ARAGON HOTEL,
ATLANTA, GA.
This famous hotel is palatial in its appointments and unexcelled in its service. So popular has been its management that new additions have been added. Lately it has been entirely remodeled and refurnished, and is an ideal home for tourists.
Rates reasonable.
GEO. W. COLLIER, Manager.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. SHEFFIELD & CO.,
Civil Engineers,
518 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Engineering of railways, water powers, municipal public works, bridges and buildings. Contracts for construction.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
632-640 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster.
Albert Howell, Jr.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL.
Offices, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

William M. Durham, M.D.; William V. Robertson, M.D.
DRS. DURHAM & ROBERTSON.
Office 77½ Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 113. Telephone 1089. Chronic diseases and surgery. Prompt attention given to all calls in the city and state.

HALFTONE AND **LINE ENGRAVINGS.**
Prices Reasonable.
SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO.,
Constitution B'ld'g., Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's **Business College**
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

China Painting Taught at Lycett's
White China and All Art Materials at Bottom Prices. Firing and Gilding done and China Painted to order. 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Mail orders command prompt attention.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Manager Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Young's Hotel,
36 N. Forsyth St.
Three blocks of depot, next door to postoffice. Fifty rooms newly furnished. Transient and day boarders solicited. Northern tourists will find this a homelike hotel. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Young, proprietors. Formerly of Tallulah Falls, Ga.

SPRING NOVELTIES
A. SATZKY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
37 N. Forsyth St. Prudential Bldg.

The SYOSSET Collar
TRADE MARK

LAVILLES
LIQUOR OR PILLS.
Will Cure RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Used successfully by leading Physicians throughout Europe in treating the MOST COMPLICATED and STUBBORN CHRONIC CASES. Pamphlet with full information from E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N. Y.

FIREMAN MAKES DARING RESCUE

Three Persons Were Taken from Burning Residence.

WORK OF FIREMAN PRESSLEY

Mrs. O'Neal, John O'Neal and Mrs. Bean Are Rescued.

FIRE OCCURRED IN EARLY MORNING

It Was a Hazardous Feat, Performed by Placing a Ladder Against a Shaky Fence.

Fireman W. A. Pressley, of hose company No. 1, made a daring rescue of three persons from a burning residence on Woodward avenue yesterday morning shortly after 6 o'clock. It was a hazardous feat, performed at great risk and probably saved the rescued from injury, or even death.

The fire was at the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Bean, 18 Woodward avenue, and was discovered yesterday morning about 6 o'clock by passers-by. The alarm was turned in and in the meantime the entire neighborhood was aroused by the commotion. Mr. Pressley resides at 22 Windsor street, immediately behind 18 Woodward avenue, and with others went to the fire.

His attention was attracted by screams from the second story, and several moments later Mrs. O'Neal, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Bean, appeared at the window, calling for help.

Cautioning her not to jump, which she appeared on the eve of doing, Mr. Pressley ran to a neighboring yard and procured a ladder.

This he found was too short to reach the window and putting one end on the fence, saw that the ladder reached the ledge of the window. The palings on the fence were loose and there was danger in ascending the ladder on this account. Carefully balancing himself, however, and prepared to jump in case the fence gave way, Mr. Pressley ascended the ladder.

By this time the flames had spread over the upper portion of the house and the smoke was pouring through the door into the room of Mrs. O'Neal. Had Mr. Pressley arrived a few moments later Mrs. O'Neal and her son, John O'Neal, who were in her room, would have been compelled to jump from the window or be suffocated.

Giving her instructions as to how to get upon the ladder Mr. Pressley aided Mrs. O'Neal and succeeded in getting her to the ground without mishap, although she was considerably frightened. Mr. O'Neal came down of himself after his mother and at once conducted her to the home of a neighbor.

The flames had completely cut off the portion of the house in which Mrs. O'Neal and her son resided. They had sought for a means of egress, but were driven back to the room of Mrs. O'Neal by the flames.

After effecting this rescue Mr. Pressley discovered that Mrs. Bean, who has been ill for some time, was in the burning house. He went through the smoke that was then pouring in great volume through the front door and succeeded in bringing her safely to the outside. He took her to the home of one of the neighbors and then, the department having arrived, turned his attention to fire fighting.

The roof of the residence was burned off and the house was otherwise damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as it started from the outside Chief Joyner is of the opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. The same house caught on fire in a suspicious manner several weeks ago, and the fact that it was again in flames yesterday morning lends color to the belief that both blazes were of incendiary origin.

MRS. PATRICK HANLON DEAD.

Well-Known Lady Expired in Atlanta Yesterday Morning.

Mrs. Patrick Hanlon, a lady well known in Atlanta, died yesterday morning at 11:10 o'clock after a long illness at the residence of her husband, 45 Hayden street. She had reached the age of twenty-seven years, and is survived by her husband and three children, two girls and one boy. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Hanlon was Miss Ruby Jones, of this city.

Funeral services will be conducted at the Church of the Sacred Heart tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

The following gentlemen, who will act as pallbearers, are requested to meet at Barclay & Brandon's tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock:

Daniel Boyle, Patrick Lyons, Frank Gillespie, Samuel J. McGarry, Will Cole and James Doyle.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all druggists.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR WILSON TO LEAVE.

Assumes Charge of the White Cliff Springs Hotel.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, for many years the manager and buyer of the wash goods department of the Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBcse Company, is now managing the White Cliff Mineral Springs Hotel, at White Cliff, Tenn. Mr. Wilson is an old hotel man, and is fortunate in securing charge of a resort as popular as White Cliff Springs is known to be. His connection with the hotel is a distinct gain to it, and he will see that every one from Atlanta who visits White Cliff is well taken care of during their stay.

HOW DO YOU GET THERE?

You can find the way in a moment if you will place one of our indexed maps of Atlanta where it will be handy. This map is probably the most satisfactory reproduction of Atlanta's geography ever drawn. It was arranged and published by H. B. Taylor, in 1894. Ten cents is all we charge for it, nothing extra for mailing either. John M. Miller Co., bookseller and stationer, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta.

HOW HARMONY IS IN POLICE BOARD

Chairmanship Muddle Is Cleared Up in a Measure.

WHO WILL BE CHAIRMAN?

One of Six Members Will Surely Get the Plum.

WILL ANY MEMBER VOTE FOR HIMSELF?

How the Future Can Now Be Surely Foretold—Expressions About the Self-Electing Scheme.

The chairmanship matter in the board of police commissioners is progressing finely. It has now reached a stage when a prediction can be made without any fear of prophesying wrong. The muddle has cleared up to such an extent that those who are only partially informed about the mysteries of local politics, can see ahead. The affair is in that condition where the future can be foretold to a dead certainty.

This is the way it is sized up from latest bulletins:

The chairman of the police board will be—

Patterson,
Or Brotherton,
Or Jones,
Or Johnson,
Or Fox,
Or English.

That much is now absolutely known, and all there is for the board to do is to call a meeting and elect the man who can get four votes.

There has been something said about a member voting for himself in order to break the deadlock.

It is not probable that any member will do any such thing. Several of the commissioners were asked in regard to this by a Constitution reporter and each replied very emphatically that nothing was so far from his intention.

"The office," said one commssioner, "is purely one of honor and he who gets it does so as a compliment. If he had to vote for himself, he would not be the board's chairman, but his own chairman. I don't believe there is a member of the board who would do such a thing."

There is no doubt about the local politicians taking a hand in the election. All sorts of wire pulling is going on, and it is said that even the county election is getting mixed up with the police board deadlock.

The fight is not so much who shall be chairman as it is who shall not be chairman.

No one member is after the office with any great, hungry longing, but each doesn't want some particular other fellow to get the plum.

The chairman of the board has a decided "pull" with the department, as he represents the entire board when it is not in session, and just at this political season, a "pull" is worth all sorts of consideration.

The matter may be settled in a few days, and then, again, it may not be settled for several weeks.

In the meantime, the mayor is acting as chairman, and the local politician has something to think about.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

THE PETITIONS FOR DAMAGES OF J. T. Flynn and Mrs. Eliza A. Flynn, the former for $5,000 and the latter for $10,000, and both because of personal injuries sustained by Mrs. Eliza A. Flynn, were filed through Arnold & Arnold yesterday with City Clerk Green. The petitioners represent that a defective sidewalk on Linden street between Nuttings alley and Hunt street, caused the injury to Mrs. Flynn. The claim will be read at the next meeting of council.

THE STREET COMMITTEE WILL meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of preparing its papers for council. In addition to the number of petitions referred to the committee it is probable that several new matters will arise.

MRS. BELLE NACE, trustee for William Earle Nace, a minor, filed a petition with City Clerk Green, through Robbert Zahner and J. S. Slicer yesterday. The petitioner wants $2,000, the amount of the alleged damage done to the property of W. E. Nace at 135 Bell street by the raising of the Edgewood avenue grade.

MRS. ELIZA CAIN AND HER HUSband, J. V. M. Cain, both filed petitions for damages with the city clerk yesterday. The wife wants $10,000 and the husband $2,500, because of personal injuries sustained by Mrs. Cain while driving over the Magnolia street bridge several weeks ago.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING IN THE hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Mr. J. K. Orr will deliver the seventh lecture in the educational course which has afforded so much instruction and entertainment to the members of the association during the past winter. The subject of Mr. Orr's lecture will be "The Young Man in Business." Mr. Orr is one of Atlanta's most successful merchants and no one can speak with greater weight of authority upon the subject which he has chosen. Besides, he is thoroughly charming in his way of presenting things, being practical, humorous and eloquent. No one should miss the opportunity of hearing him. Large delegations from the Night school and from the Boys' High school will attend Mr. Orr's lecture next Saturday evening, and from present indications the hall will be crowded to overflowing.

A FIRE WAS DISCOVERED LAST night at No. 83 Peachtree street. The building is occupied by the Southern Book Exchange and the Blue jewelry store. A lot of papers caught fire in a box and some of the store fixtures and books were slightly damaged.

A Banker Praises Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy.

Worry kills lots of people and sometimes bankers. It impedes digestion, irritates the nervous system and in many ways destroys the health. If you are worried with business or other troubles, TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY will meet and baffle all ill effects. It cures indigestion and dyspepsia, tones up the stomach and thus insures calm, refreshing sleep and a good, healthy and invigorating appetite.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS.

Mr. Chas. E. Currier, of the Atlanta National Bank, says: "I often use Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy for acute indigestion, and have always found that it gives immediate relief. I consider it a medicine of very high merit."

Price 50 cents per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Six bottles for $2.50, or sent by express on receipt of price by Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy Co., 107½ S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Send 5c. to pay postage for a sample bottle.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Fence Posts, Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboards, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Prompt delivery; lowest market prices.

South Georgia Lumber Company,
O. STEWART, Proprietor.
Phone 532—Yard and Office 62 West Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

An exceptionally clever little farce sums up succinctly the many excellent qualities that combine to make "Why Smith Left Home" one of the most enjoyable plays of the kind that has visited Atlanta in some time.

"Why Smith Left Home" is easily the best of Broadhurst's many clever productions, and this means a great deal, when one considers that he is the author of "What Happened to Jones," "The Wrong Mr. Wright" and other equally good things.

Broadhurst deserves praise for producing light and breezy comedies that one can laugh at and not feel ashamed afterwards for laughing. He rarely descends to horse play and his methods are always the very best.

In the case of "Why Smith Left Home" the humor depends about equally on the many amusing situations, the cleverly constructed scenes and the brightness of the dialogue. There is nothing suggestive or coarse about the play and the "knock down and drag out" style of fun-making has no part in the production. In a word, "Why Smith Left Home" is thoroughly clean and wholesome in its humor—something only too rare in these days of the risque in comedy and the suggestive in more serious plays.

Unlike a majority of Broadhurst's comedies, the interest is not allowed to center around one particular character to the exclusion of the others. Each member of the company has a part that is original and attractive. None is what might be termed minor.

No matter how attractive the mere lines of a play may be, it seldom proves successful without a strong company. In the present case there is nothing distinctively brilliant about the cast, or any particular actor that one would single out as exceptional, but the company as a whole is well balanced and gives the play a creditable production. There is not one that could be adversely criticised. Rose Hubbard, who takes the part of Julia, a maid, saves the company from being mediocre so far as good looks is concerned. She is a remarkably handsome young girl with a magnificent head of Titian hair. Aside from this she is a clever actress and will doubtless be heard from before long.

The incidental music advertised on the programme was omitted for some reason. This was a disappointment.

The audience was rather small, but very appreciative.

"Faust" will be presented at the Grand Friday and Saturday nights with Saturday matinee.

For many years "Faust" has proved one of the most attractive drawing cards before the American public. The play is so well known that it needs practically no introduction. The production is presented by Lewis Morrison's company, but without Mr. Morrison in the cast. When Mr. Morrison was recently here in "Frederick the Great" he stated that the play had met with unqualified success in the north and that his absence from the cast had attracted little or no attention.

Wiedeman's company presented an amusing comedy drama entitled "A Soldier's Sweetheart" last night to a good audience at the Columbia theater. The performance went well and the frequent applause and almost incessant laughter was abundant proof that those present enjoyed themselves. Some splendid pictures were drawn by the wargraph. Pleasing specialties were introduced by Zella Marie, Bobbie and Marie Fontain, Nellie Wiedemann and Johnnie Swor.

Tonight the company will be seen in a comedy with the catchy title of "About Town."

Phil and Nettie Peters with the Peters comedy company will be the next attraction for the Columbia theater, opening there Monday night for a week's engagement. A new lot of plays will be put on and the specialties and medleys will all be new.

The popularity of this company is too well known to need extended notice and it is only necessary to announce their engagement to insure big houses.

The sale of seats will begin Saturday morning at Miller's.

An event pre-eminent in the social and dramatic realm for many years has been the appearance of Miss Ada Rehan, supported by her stock company, an organization of international reputation, that has not only been the recipient of unstinted praise and prominence in the United States, but has been eulogized and feted by all the crowned heads of Europe.

These highly artistic players, although purely American products, for many years have equally divided their time between the old and new world, and as directed by the late Augustin Daly, have done more for the elevation of the stage than any other star, manager or organization in theatrical history, and although Miss Rehan has portrayed over 250 characters, ranging from Rosalind to Tilburina, from Viola to Lady Gay Spanker, from Oriana to Miss Hoyden, from Katherine to Nisbe, from Meg Merrilies to Miranda, implicating almost every possible contract alike of personality and dramatic style, she can rest in enchanting womanly repose, revelling in the excitement of her past triumphal efforts, not one of which has ever been tainted with vulgarity or cheap dramatic trash, of any nature which is so frequently dished out for public approval nowadays; in fact, it has been many times stated that Miss Rehan lives solely for art, and although her worldly goods represent many hundred thousands of dollars invested, it is safe to state that with the exception of her foreign and American estates, stables and kennels, etc., the bulk of her fortune represents over 100 trunks of stage costumes and embellishments, also her celebrated library and costly collection of antiques and relics, and which, if forced to realize on, would, like the estate of the late Augustin Daly, bring but a mere pittance of their artistic value.



WHEN A WOMAN HAS A HOME

She takes a pride in it that no one can ever take in a rented house. You had better buy your wife a home.
We can offer a beautiful place on the north side very close to Peachtree at a price far below its intrinsic value. The lot is very large and is about four feet above the street and has on it a lovely house. The owner leaves the city and instructs us to submit an offer.
G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall.

A. F. LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.
We are on the eve of the biggest real estate revival known in the history of this growing city.
Get in now before the procession starts.
There is a cool $1,000 profit in twelve months in a lot 50x190 to 10-foot alley on Washington street at $1,600.
This lot is located near Bass street, faces east, "lies better than I could," has all street improvements. Can't be duplicated.
A. F. LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree St.

J. C. HENDRIX.
For Rent—71 Luckie street; 14-room brick building; every room an outside room; will lease to a responsible party by the year a $45 per month; the house is complete.
Desirable store, corner Houston and Piedmont, at $35.
12 Upstair rooms, 123 Houston; hot and cold water, stairway front and rear; suitable for two families; will rent for $24.
J. C. HENDRIX,
13 South Broad St.

TIME TESTS ALL THINGS
Paints included. It takes very little time to test some paints—They begin to fade, crack or blister after a few months' use. Parian Paints are not that kind however. Your money refunded or your house repainted if they fall short of our guarantee in a single instance.
Parian Paint Co.
41-43 East Alabama Street.

THE MARVEL CLOTHES WRINGER



This machine we can cheerfully recommend, for they are made to our special order and they give satisfaction in every particular. Call and examine them or write for particulars. PRICE ONLY $1.50.
KING HARDWARE CO.,
63-65 Peachtree St.

MONCRIEF-CARTER FURNACE CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Manufacturers of
THE MONCRIEF HOT-AIR FURNACES
And Contractors for
STEAM, HOT WATER and HOT AIR HEATING.
We have experts who have been in this business for years and GUARANTEE very best work at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Cleanliness Is Next to Godliness.



We can fit you up with a nice Porcelain Lined Bath Tub, Marble Wash Basin, Water Closet, or in fact, anything in the Plumbing line 20 per cent cheaper than anybody else. In and out-of-town builders can save money by getting our prices. We are also headquarters for Ranges, Housefurnishing Goods, Mantles, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.



Stylish Rigs
For all occasions, at all hours. We render a perfect service. LIVERY and BOARDING STABLES.
Herren, Wallace & Co.,
'Phone 176. 37 to 51 Ivy St.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.
For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government
For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.
NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

CHOICE CUT **FLOWERS** Dahl's FLORIST ATLANTA.
And Floral Arrangements for Any Occasion.

DEWEY DAY, MACON, GA.

Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

On account of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey, March 22d, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Macon at one fare. Dates of sale, March 21st, and for morning trains 22d; limited March 23, 1900.

Southern railway quickest line; four daily trains each way. City ticket office, Kimball house. BROOKS MORGAN, District Passenger Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A FROZEN NIAGARA
The Great Glacier of the Selkirks, one of the largest of the World's Ice Fields. Reached by the Canadian Pacific railway. 90 Hours from Washington. Apply W. W. Merkle, 1229 Pennsylvania Av., Washington, C. G. Osburn, 129 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore. H. McMurtrie, 629-631 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING.
Florida West Coast Hotels
PLANT SYSTEM.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla.
Fine Golf Links. Professional in Charge. A. E. Dick, Manager.
HOTEL BELLEVIEW, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. W. A. Barron, Manager.
SEMINOLE HOTEL, Winter Park, Fla. O. L. Frisbee, Manager.
OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.
HOTEL KISSIMMEE, Kissimmee, Fla. H. Dieffenbach, Lessee. Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.
THE INN, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETINGS.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Gas Light Company will be held at the gas office, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, March 17, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
J. H. MECASLIN, President.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 14.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Georgia—Rain Thursday; colder in northern portion; Friday rain; colder in southern portion; winds becoming fresh northerly.

Virginia—Cloudy Thursday; Friday rain in southern, rain or snow in northern portion; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

North Carolina—Rain Thursday and probably Friday; colder Friday in northern and eastern portions; variable winds becoming northwesterly by Friday.

South Carolina—Rain Thursday; colder in western portion; Friday rain; colder in eastern and southern portions; winds becoming fresh northerly.

Eastern Florida—Cloudy Thursday; Friday fair in southern; rain in northern portion with colder in extreme northern portion; fresh south to west winds.

Western Florida—Rain and colder Thursday; Friday fair in western, rain in eastern portion; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly.

Alabama—Rain Thursday with colder in eastern and southern portions; Friday rain in eastern, fair in western portions; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly.

Mississippi—Rain Thursday; colder in southern portion; Friday fair; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Louisiana—Rain and colder Thursday; Friday fair; winds becoming fresh to brisk northerly.

Eastern Texas—Rain Thursday, except probably snow in northwest portion; colder in eastern and southern portions; Friday probably fair; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

Western Texas—Continued cold Thursday, with rain or snow in eastern and fair in western portion; Friday fair; northerly winds.

Tennessee—Fair in western; rain and colder in eastern portion Thursday; Friday fair and cold; northerly winds.

Kentucky—Colder and cloudy Thursday, with rain or snow in southeast portion; Friday fair; northerly winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean temperature	56
Normal temperature	50
Highest temperature	62
Lowest temperature	49
Rainfall in 24 hours	00
Excess of rainfall since Jan. 1st	1.48

Reports from Other Stations.

STATIONS.	Temperature.	Highest temperature.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Abilene, rain	38	52	.44
Augusta, cloudy	64	70	.00
Buffalo, part cloudy	14	18	T
Charleston, cloudy	56	68	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	56	64	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	52	60	T
Chicago, snow	22	26	.04
Cincinnati, cloudy	34	40	.00
Corpus Christi, rain	70	70	.06
Detroit, clear	18	24	T
Dodge City, rain	38	42	.12
Galveston, cloudy	64	70	.00
Huron, clear	10	16	.01
Jacksonville, part cloudy	70	78	.00
Kansas City, snow	32	42	T
Knoxville, cloudy	50	58	.00
Memphis, cloudy	38	48	.00
Mobile, cloudy	64	66	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	64	72	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	68	74	.00
New York, clear	32	42	.00
Norfolk, clear	44	50	.00
North Platte, snow	24	40	T
Omaha, clear	18	30	.04
Palestine, cloudy	56	70	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	56	62	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	20	24	.02
St. Louis, cloudy	38	38	.00
St. Paul, part cloudy	12	16	.00
Savannah, cloudy	72	80	.00
Tampa, cloudy	66	72	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	58	62	.00
Wilmington, cloudy	52	64	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor.

I announce myself as a candidate for mayor and ask the support of the people. I am identified with Atlanta's interests and have always contributed all in my power for its upbuilding. Subject to primary.
FRANK P. RICE.

I am a candidate for mayor of Atlanta. Am for Atlanta and her progress, first, last and all the time. NIM McCULLOUGH.

I am a candidate for mayor, subject to primary. I. S. MITCHELL.

For Councilman.

I announce as candidate councilman fifth ward, subject primary. S. C. GLASS.

I am a candidate for council from the sixth ward, subject to the next city primary.
HUGH T. INMAN.

For Ordinary.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of ordinary of Fulton county, subject to the primary to be ordered by the democratic executive committee.
W. H. HULSEY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for ordinary of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary. JOHN R. WILKINSON.

For Solicitor Criminal Court.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for the position of solicitor of criminal court of Atlanta. I have been appointed for the short term by the governor and I ask of the voters of Fulton county an indorsement and re-election. My assistant will be John Corrigan.
EUGENE R. BLACK.

I hereby announce my candidacy for solicitor of the criminal court of Atlanta, subject to the democratic primary.
HUBERT L. CULBERSON.

C. H. SWIFT,
AGENT.
UNDERTAKER,
31 S. Pryor. Telephone 240.

CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN
On Atlanta central real estate at 5 per cent. Good residence real estate 5 1-2 per cent. Any amount from $2,500 to $50,000. Call or address
JACOB HAAS.

Today is the last day to make city tax returns.

BODY FOUND AT WILMINGTON.

The Head Was Cut Into Pieces. North Carolina News Items.

Raleigh, N. C., March 14.—(Special.)—Two women discovered the body of Edward Wallace near the Wilmington national cemetery, with the head cut to pieces. There is no clew.

Reports are received of the discovery of coal in large quantities five miles from Old Fort. This is a great surprise. The property was purchased at once.

A railway was built some years ago from Hendersonville to Brevard. It is now being extended to a point near the South Carolina line, and there is an agreement by which as soon as it reaches that point another company will extend it to Atlanta by a very short and direct route. The people have voted $25,000 in bonds to aid in the extension from Brevard.

The state today chartered the Bennie cotton mills, at King's Mountain. It will spin and weave and has $100,000 capital.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION
Macon, March 22, 1900.

For this occasion the Central of Georgia Railway Company will sell tickets to Macon and return at one fare for the round trip. Selling March 21st, also for trains scheduled to arrive in Macon prior to noon 22d, limited to return March 23d. Trains leave Atlanta 7:50 a. m., 4:06 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Ticket offices Union depot and No. 16 Wall street.
3-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-20-21

120,0 RAP

Roberts' Buller

CRITICS ARE NOW

Campaign Is Being Vig in South Af

JOUBERT STOPPED IN

Boer Commander Was to Bloemfontein Heard of the S of the Town English.

London, March 16— the time Lord Robert Vaal river he will c 80,000 men, while G will have 40,000. F tary point of view, th think there is nothing

Events are moving in can campaign in a speedy manner, from both the m litical points of view. have been expected by th Englishmen that they wo so favorable.

It appears that whe ton cut the railway no fontein he thereby int eral Joubert, who, far retired from the campa coming southward wit presumably to superi fenses. Elaborate de three miles long had outside of the town.

No Boer wounded were fontein. When asked the Roberts, Mr. Fraser repli "The burghers do not lik not care to go to Cape

No More Fight in

The evidence goes to sh as the southern part of is concerned, there will b sistance. It is understood Mr. Wessels and other l prepared to accept the po governing British colony.

The cheers which greet in parliament yesterday spondence with the Unite echoed throughout the cou of M. Delcasse has increas tion, and, taken with the that Emperor Nicholas averse to any intervention spread the idea that th further serious attempt t any quarter.

Mr. Montagu White an American newspap Boers will Sacrifice and raze it to the gro sary, is not taken seri

Mr. Chamberlain's state ident Kruger has already to the consequence of such garded as showing that caution has been taken, gests that burghers sho that their farms will be t antee against any damage erty, but no serious appreh tertained of such conduct is said to have foreshadow inson, the millionaire mi he does not believe the so foolish.

No Resistance at Blo

Bloemfontein, March 13 entered the Free State capi tically unopposed. He lay fourteen miles away, last n eral Kelly-Kenny's and G divisions, the guards ' bri mounted infantry.

General French, having and telegraphs, experience mish with some Boers ho southeast of the town. Ea ing the cavalry brigade and occupied slowly sever commanded the Boers.

A few well placed shells artillery drove off the French then sent out scou way toward the town, p the correspondents of The and The London Daily other, galloped forward town, which wore an The people were out morning walks, and at newspaper men were re folks. When later it beca they were the forerunners army they were greeted conducted to a club, wher Frazer, of the executive c or and other officials. Thes ed to take carriages and Roberts.

As the party drove out British cavalry were clos a high net. The deputati opposite the kopje where was stationed, and this rode forward and had th